LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY EDITION
PEORIA JOURNAL

DEDICATED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN
"HE FREED A RACE AND SAVED A NATION"

71.2009.085.20420

School Children in Essays Tell of Emancipator

Miss Bessie Kirwan
Winner of First Prize

Bessie Kirwan, winner in the Journal prize contest, is a pupil in the Lincoln school. She is in the fourth grade. In charge of Miss Kate Quinn. Previous to the past year she was with a pupil of Miss Cora Welberg at the Greenly school.

She was 12 years old on the fourth of July last. Her father is a clerk in the office of the city clerk and is a member of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bryant.

She is naturally much pleased to have been the fortunate winner of the prize because she realizes that in studying up the history of Abraham Lincoln she has learned much that will be of great value to her and will be a lasting benefit through all the coming years of her life.

The neatly written pages of her essay show the painstaking and careful work, the result of careful observation and study.

Statement by the Judges

The Journal Lincoln Essay Contest has been, from the beginning, very, both to the contestants and to all citizens interested in schooling. Aside the from the information and the mental training involved in the preparation and preparing the essays, the subject is one of interest in our history, which lends to the contest an intellectual and patriotic tinctiou, is work of deep significance to the pupils.

A profitable feature of the contest was the number and quality of the essays. Many scholarly ones from the pupiecs by the condition of the contest. The judges found it difficult to decide who were the best and most deserving of the main form of Lincoln's life in a form that deserves especial commendation.

ELIA BESEMAN,
ELEANOR QUINN,
IDA DATES.

The medals will be sent by Saturday, February 20, to the winners. Winners in the city will be given the prizes by calling at The Journal office.

THE WINNERS.

First prizes, gold medal and special silver medal—Bessie Kirwan, aged 12, 829 Perry avenue, pupil of the fourth grade, Lincoln school.

Second prizes, gold and silver medal—Lucy Mosbacher, aged 13, 8th grade Tremont high school, Tremont, Ill.

Third prize—Silver medal—Bertha Altfelgel, aged 12, pupil 8th grade Dedicated public school, Dedicated, Ill.

Fourth prize—Silver medal—Grace Wright, aged 14, 8th grade high school, Toulon, Ill.

Fifth prize—Silver medal—Emma McGill, aged 10 years, 1109 North Perry street, Peoria, Ill., pupil Lincoln school.

Sixth prize—Silver medal—Eva Yoder, aged 13 years, 218 Main avenue, Peoria, Ill., pupil in the Washington school.

SPECIAL HONORABLE MENTION BY THE JUDGES.

Dorothy Collins, 415 Walnut street Springfield.

Bertha Campbell, East Peoria, Ill.

Myra Weiss, Tremont, Ill.

Howard Bassett, Lincoln school, Peoria.

James B. Sedgwick, White school, Peoria.

ESSAY CONTEST A SUCCESS.

From every viewpoint, the Lincoln Essay contest has been a success. It was the highest as part of the Lincoln Centenary Celebration, was entirely successful, as it brought the most valuable experiences. More than 500 essays were submitted by the children of Peoria and Central Illinois and several hundred were read by the judges. These, of course, were not chosen, as one of the requirements was that schoolmen submitting essays, should be pupils of some school in Illinois. The essays were read by the members of the English department in the Peoria high school. Miss Ella Besemen, principal of the Lincoln school, Peoria, and Miss Ida Dates, English teacher in the Peoria high school, read the essays. Miss Dates has contributed the judges small share of the morning sign-work, and Miss Besemen has given the judges much of the drudgery of the morning day. It was extremely difficult to pick the best manuscript after the work had narrowed down to 8 dozen or more.

In every case originality decided the question of the winner. Not that the principal point met together with original choice of independent thought in the essays, they built up the different paragraphs which told in the end who was the winner. Not in one instance, but dozen times, the judges found, which did not receive a prize were accordingly well written and were of good construction, the judges decided to give up the idea of the announcement hoping been made, as to the purpose of the competition, as many which deserved an printed biographies about, the Lincoln Centenary, and it was intended to other incident will hold connection. By local in mount Central Illinois.

One thing is very gratifying to the judges, and that is the high standard of the essays, the comprehension of proposition which marked hundreds of the manuscripts submitted. They had been prepared with the most painstaking care and showed a good knowledge of the subject, speaks well for the schools of Peoria and vicinity. So many of the essays fell just outside the mark in the that noted that the judges decided to move the limit of the prizes, which should be classed under the head of "Special Honorable Mention." The judges feel that the essays deserve with as much care as were the medal winners. It was also decided that the more carefully prepared essays which did not receive a prize, should be mentioned by name, as the judges were confident in some direction. This it has been decided to give by a "Special Honorable Mention," which is published herewith.

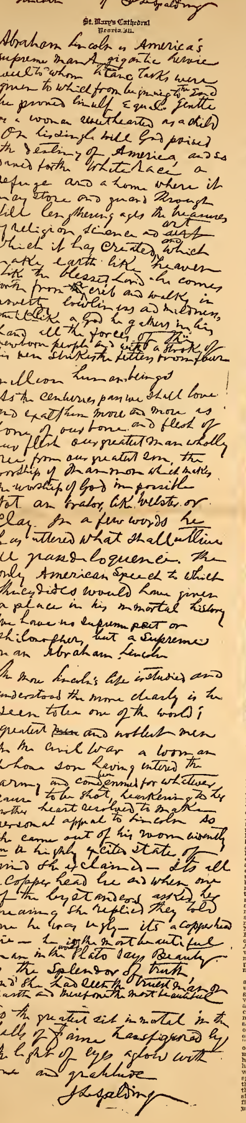
PEORIA SCH. A.

Teresa Kaufmann, Lincoln school.
Frances Bernstein, Harrison school.
Ruth Bliss, Franklin school.
Grace Brown, Douglas school.
Clara Brown, Douglas school.
Edith Cohen, Douglas school.
Bessie Dreyer, Douglas school.
Ruth Dreyer, Douglas school.
Hulda Hollweger, Bloomis school.
Alma Lefler, Douglas school.
Dora Post, Douglas school.
Aaron E. Morrison, Douglas school.
Wm. M. Heller, Douglas school.
Max Feinberg, Douglas school.
Ruth Bernstein, Douglas school.
Mae Gilbert, Franklin school.
Hazel Church, Greenly school.
Jessie Rosenberg, Glen Oak school.
Elsie Dye, McKinley school.
Lorene Cherbo, Wm. Peden school.
Bessie Wieland, Lutheran school.
Ruth Bernstein, Douglas school.
John O'Brien, St. Patrick's school.

Leonard Sweet, Kingman High school.
Sadie Meahing, Kingman High school.
Elmer Seiberg, Kingman High school.
Frank Maxwell, Kingman High school.
Hazel Rupel, Kingman High school.
Adolph Bingham, Kingman High school.
Frank Rupel, Kingman High school.
Henry Kirkiver, Kingman High school.
Harvey Forrest, Kingman High school.
Jerry Meanin, Dunlap school.
Ruth Chalfant, Columbia school.
Ruth Chandler, Columbia school.
Ruth Hoffman, Columbia school.
Ruth Hoffman, Columbia school.
Edna C. Davis, Columbia school.
Gertrude Gaines, Columbia school.
Hannah Weeres, Columbia school.
Gertrude King, Whittier school.
Marjorie Harwood, Columbia school.
Mabel Hoffman, Columbia school.
Madeline Hoffman, Columbia school.
John Sheehan, Whittier school.
Mabel Hoffman, Columbia school.
Dorothy Smith, Columbia school.
Ruth Smith, Columbia school.
Ruth Smith, Columbia school.
Ruth

Men High in Place Pay Their Tribute

Bishop Spalding's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln


Lincoln · J L Spalding

St. Mary's Cathedral
Peoria, Ill.

Abraham Lincoln is America's supreme man, a gigantic heroic soul to whom titanic tasks were given to which from beginning to the end he proved himself equal. Gentle as a woman, sweethearted as a child on his single will God poised the destiny of America and so saved for the white race a refuge and a home where it may store and guard through still lengthening ages the treasures of religion, science and art which it has created, and which make earth like heaven. Like the blessed Lord he comes forth from the crib and walks in poverty, lowliness and mildness, until like a God he gathers in his hand all the forces of this newborn people and with a stroke of his pen strikes the fetters from four million human beings.

As the centuries pass we shall love and exalt him more and more as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, our greatest man wholly free from our greatest sin, the worship of mammon which makes the worship of God impossible. Not an orator, like Webster or Clay. In a few words he has uttered what shall outlive all grandiloquence. The only American speech to which Thucydides would have given a place in his immortal history. We have no supreme poet or philosopher, but a supreme man, Abraham Lincoln.

The more Lincoln's life is studied and understood the more clearly is he seen to be one of the world's greatest and noblest men. In the Civil War a woman whose son having entered the army and been condemned for whatever cause to be shot, hearkening to her mother heart resolved to make personal appeal to Lincoln. As she came out of his room evidently in a highly excited state of mind she exclaimed — It's all a copperhead lie and when one of the bystanders asked her meaning she replied they told me he was ugly — it's a copperhead lie — he is the most beautiful man in the world. Plato says Beauty is the splendor of truth, and she had seen the truest man on earth and therefore the most beautiful.

So the greatest sit immortal in the halls of fame as figured by the light of eyes aglow with love and gratitude

J L Spalding

Opinion of Local Judges of the Life of Lincoln

The judges on the bench in Peoria county express their opinion and appreciation of the worth of Abraham Lincoln in the following terms on this the 100th anniversary of his birth:

Judge W. I. Slemmons.

"One of the discouraging features of the early life of Lincoln was his poverty; his hours were long, his tasks were hard and his wages small.

"He lacked books and the means to secure a good education; these handicaps would have proved an insurmountable barrier to anyone who was not moved by a dauntless spirit and a firm determination to succeed regardless of difficulties.

"In considering Lincoln's boyhood and early manhood, we should learn the lesson again that wealth and opportunity are not prerequisites of success; the youth of means and luxury often lacks motive and incentive to induce hard work and continued application; the boy who is thrown on his own resources is getting experience and strength to fight the battles of life that he must meet in later years.

"Work should be regarded as a blessing and not as something that should be shunned and avoided; it brings discipline that fits and prepares for the work of life. If Lincoln had not been educated in the school of adversity he would never have been prepared in thought, in poise and in character to have carried on the great work of his later years. Hardships in early life are often helps in disguise instead of handicaps, as they often appear at times."

Judge L. O. Eagleton.

"It is befitting that the nation halt a day in its mad rush for gain to study the character and extol the virtues of Abraham Lincoln.

"Born in a hovel, an honest son of toil, Lincoln's early pathway of life was a struggle for daily bread, and was so real that it did not dim amid the glamor of success.

"Jefferson gave us the principal 'That all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights' And through his influence the government of the United States was dedicated to that holy cause, "Equality of man before the law." Yet there remained in the land of the free that relic of barbarism 'Human Slavery.' Lincoln recognized, as but few men did, that freedom was the sacred guarantee to man that made his success, his progress from the log cabin to the counsels of the nation possible; and often in debate and discussion, declared in substance that 'They who denied freedom to others under a just God, could not retain it for themselves.'

"Lincoln mounted the ladder of fame, his zeal to benefit the human family increased and unlike many men in high position today, his life was devoted to saving to future generations, enlarged opportunity.

"He scorned not 'the base degrees of the ladder upon which he did ascend,' to friend and foe 'With malice toward none and charity for all,' he extended an inspiring hand to struggling humanity. As the years go by Lincoln's pathway from the cabin to highest position known to man is a source of inspiration to all, and an everlasting monument to the fact 'That the greatest heritage man can leave to posterity is a just government with equal opportunity to all, and special privileges to none.'

"A government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Judge Worthington.

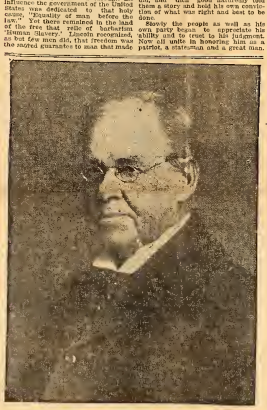
The people of the United States will always love and cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln as long as they love liberty and stand for justice and equal rights without respect to race, color or conditions.

Lincoln was truly and completely a man of the people. Of humble birth, without money or influential friends, without the advantages of a school education, he made good in every station of life in which he acted. He understood the common people and they understood him. He liked to mingle with them.

He developed in manners and ability as he rose, but he was always the same honest, frank, unassuming man—approachable, sympathetic, wise and foreseeing.

He was tenacious in his love of liberty, and in his devotion to the union. He was willing to listen to advice from those who knew less than he did, and then good naturedly told them a story and held his own conviction of what was right and best to be done.

Slowly the people as well as his own party began to appreciate his ability and to trust to his judgment. Now all unite in honoring him as a patriot, a statesman and a great man.



Judge N. E. Worthington

WHAT THE BISHOP THINKS OF LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln is America's supreme man, a gigantic, heroic soul to whom Titanic tasks were given, to which from the beginning to the end he proved himself equal. Gentle as a woman, sweethearted as a child on his single will, God poised the destiny of America, and so saved for the white race a refuge and a home where it may store and guard through still lengthening ages the treasures of religion, and art which it has created, and which make earth like heaven. Like the blessed Lord he comes from a crib and walks in poverty, lowliness and mildness until like a God he gathers in his hand all the forces of this new born people and with a stroke of his pen strikes the fetters from four million human beings. As the centuries pass we shall love and exalt him more and more as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, our greatest man, wholly free from our greatest sin, the worship of man more, which makes the worship of God impossible. Not an orator, like Webster or Clay. In a few words he uttered what shall outlive all gradiloquence. The only American speech to which Thucydides would have given a place in his immortal history, we have no supreme poet or philosopher, but a supreme man, Abraham Lincoln.

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J. L. SPALDING.

MISS BESSIE KIRWAN WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE

Continued From Page Two.

and not used to writing much, but thought I should like to tell you some little things about Abraham Lincoln that my aunt and grandfather have told me.

My great-grandfather lived in Naples, which is a little town right on the bank of the Illinois river, and is, you know, between Peoria and St. Louis, but grandpa says it was quite a shipping point then.

Well, if you ever go to St. Louis on the Bald Eagle just notice the big old fashioned brick house right on the left bank of the river. That's the house my great-grandfather owned and where Lincoln took dinner with him. Aunt Mabel says it was in the fall of 1858—the year of the Lincoln and Douglas debates.

There were nine other men besides Lincoln at dinner that day. They had both baked and stewed chicken, and pound cake, apple and pumpkin pie, besides all the other good things like that we get when we go to grandpa's.

After dinner the men drove to Meredosia, where they crossed the river on the ferry, for Lincoln was to speak there. Aunt said he was happy and jolly that day like he is in all the stories I read of him.

Do you know they say he would rather sit with his shoes off and his feet up in the window, and read, than go to church, and that when he was on his way to Washington a company of ladies met his train out several stations to "fix him up" so he would not look like a farmer when he should get to Washington? I don't suppose he cared much about the fixing though.

Once when the Lincolns and my great-grandparents were on the way from Naples to Pekin to a political convention my grandfather and Robert Lincoln both slept in the same bunk. They were both babies then. That was pretty long ago—long before Abraham Lincoln was thought of for congressman or president.

I am glad the school I go to is named for Lincoln, because he is the greatest man we have studied about.

Well, I guess I better not write any more now.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sixth Prize Essay by Zoa Velde.

It will soon be one hundred years ago since a little boy was born in a rude log cabin, three miles out of Hodgensville, Kentucky. He was named Abraham Lincoln, after his grandfather, who was killed by an Indian. His father, Thomas, was left at the age of six years, homeless and poor. He grew up to be an honest but shiftless man.

As the boy grew older he helped his father work about the place. When he was seven years old the family moved to Indiana to better their condition. They put up a shed in which they lived through the winter, and in the spring built another and better cabin of one room and a loft above, where Abraham slept in a bed of leaves. The work was so hard in this lonely place that Mrs. Lincoln took sick and died.

About a year after this the father brought home a new mother. She was very kind to Abraham and his sister. Abraham had little schooling, but he thought hard all the time and spent long winter evenings before the fire studying essays. He could not afford to use paper for this, so he took a large shovel, covered it with ashes, and wrote on it with a stick.

One day he heard that a man in the village had "The Life of Washington." He asked the owner if he would loan the book to him. The man was cross at first, but finally let him take it home to read. When Abraham went to bed he put the book by the chimney for safety. During the night there was a rain storm and the book was soaked. He went to the man and offered to pay for it in work. The man agreed to this. So Abraham, after giving three days of hard labor for it became its owner.

At the age of twenty-one, after working willingly and faithfully for his father during his boyhood, he took his few clothes and an axe and went away from home to make his own way in the world. He did any work he could find and used every spare moment to improve his mind. He won the respect of his neighbors and was known as "Honest Abe."

They elected him to the state legislature and he did all that he could for his state. He then studied law, a friend of his, J. T. Stuart, of Springfield, loaning him the law books, and Lincoln gladly walked twenty miles to get them.

He was sent to congress from Illinois in 1846 and was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1861. The southern states left the union because they feared Lincoln would free their slaves. Civil war then began and he was unable to prevent it.

On April 14, 1865, just as the war was ending, this great, good man was killed and he now lies buried in Springfield, his old home.

"HONEST OLD ABE."

Fourth Prize Essay, by Grace Hall.

Children yet unborn will be held on their fathers' knees and entertained by incidents in the life of America's uncrowned king—Abraham Lincoln.

In 1858, when a candidate for the United States senate against Stephen A. Douglas, with his usual wisdom he selected Toulon as one of the first points to visit. What are now farms was then open prairie, and on this prairie, a short distance north of our little city, Lincoln and Douglas were met by thousands of our pioneers—many having come a distance of fifty miles, and in their prairie schooners camped out in the open. In those days there were neither railroads nor automobiles in our county, but teams were numerous in the procession. Young ladies on horseback led the parade, headed by the republican belle of the town, who had been selected to crown the honored Lincoln with a wreath of flowers. It was soon evident that Lincoln, while an intellectual giant, was uncouth in his manners and when the blushing maiden endeavored to place the wreath upon his broad shoulders, an awkward movement on his part caused it to drop to the ground. This afforded rare amusement to the roguish young democrats. Douglas was' honored in a like manner, but he took to flowers naturally and with the grace of a dancing master. So, you see the democrats got the first laugh; but "he who laughs last, laughs best," and before the debate was closed Lincoln had the "Little Giant" in the same kind of a hole that Roosevelt now has congress.

Lincoln in his youth was a great, clumsy, rustic-bred man of vast natural gifts and aspirations, groping and stumbling his way forward, his eyes growing clearer and his steps firmer every hour of his quest for worthy service. Lincoln rose with the rising flood of tremendous times, but the flood did not cast him ashore as driftwood. He was a man with all the passions, feelings and sensibilities for good and evil that belong to all men of robust mental and physical nature, who became a hero and a statesman not by a mere birthright, but by struggle, aspiration, failure and occasional fall until ultimately he shook his provincial narrowness, took the bridle in his teeth and distanced all his competitors. Such men are not born; they grow; they are a harmonious moral and mental evolution of all that is best in their time before they lead a revolution that founds or saves a state.

While Lincoln was uncouth and dropped the crown of flowers prepared for him by the deft fingers of the Toulon ladies, with the eye of faith one can now see him most gracefully wearing a crown of everlasting life that was placed on his brow as he entered in at the pearly gates by "One who doeth all things well;" and, as the most beautiful of all the heavenly crowns adjusted itself we hear the Master say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Thus will I leave him, for God will certainly care for "Honest Old Abe" till He shall gather all His children into that home beyond.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS.

One of the younger grain firms of the city that has commenced activities under very favorable circumstances is that of W. W. Dewey & Sons, members of the Peoria Board of Trade with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The headquarters were moved here from Henry last April, and while operating here less than a year, an immense receiving business has been built up and the concern is rapidly forging to the front in prominence.

W. W. Dewey, senior member of the firm, makes his headquarters at Henry and has charge of the elevator there, the firm operating elevators at Henry, Chillicothe and Sparland. The offices here are in charge of H. H. Dewey. Mr. Dewey since coming to Peoria has made a host of friends. C. B. Dewey is the third member of the firm and devotes the greater part of his time to the country elevators.

Honest and straightforward business dealing has been the key to the success of this firm. They have prospered in the grain business for years. They have stood the test of time. Courtesy to the trade is never forgotten and the firm is as popular with the farmers as with the dealers.

Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding

PEORIA MINISTER REMEMBERS WELL THE ASSASSINATION

The only minister now living in the city who was here at the time of Abraham Lincoln's assassination is the Rev. J. H. Morron for several years pastor of the First Presbyterian church. This is what he has given to our reporter in the way of a brief reminiscence of the time and the event:

"Coming from Brockport, N. Y., I had been settled in my new charge not more than six weeks, but they were stirring and eventful weeks since they witnessed the final skirmishes and battles of the wilderness, the surrender of Lee, the occupation of Richmond and the flight of Jefferson Davis.

"The long bloody and doubtful war was at last over. The republic had been saved from dismemberment [illegible]d the slaves were free. All through [illegible] north there were public rejoicings and every loyal heart was made glad. In the midst of the jubilation there came trembling and sobbing over the wires, the news that Lincoln had been assassinated and instantly the universal joy was turned to universal mourning. Every household felt bereaved so near and dear was the great commoner and chief to the whole people. Here in Peoria where he had been so often and where he was known by so many, the loss and the grief were intense, the flags were lowered to half-mast, business was suspended and men women and little children did little else than to talk about the awful crime and calamity.

The next day was Sunday, the churches had been suitably draped and were crowded. The lessons of the tragedy, the compensations and consolations off-setting it, the life character and career of the martyred President and his place in history, they were the things upon which the preachers discoursed.

"In the evening there was a un[illegible] service in the Second Presbyter[illegible] church and on the afternoon of [illegible] Monday following a mass meetin[illegible] the square, when addresses were [illegible] by the Rev. Mr. McClarren and [illegible] G. Ingersoll, Col. Ingersoll havin[illegible] called out by the crowd and del[illegible] impromptu one of the most [illegible] speeches ever listened to."

Do you believe in love at fi[illegible]
Sure. I know a lot of fello[illegible] would never have married if [illegible] taken a second look.

When You Come in to Look

at the bargains in this clean-up of the Winter Stock ask the salesman to help you select the best thing left; he will. You can't get a poor one, but some are better than others.

You'll buy a Suit and Overcoat for future use when you realize what you can get for the money.

You can have your choice of any Overcoat in our store for $16.50. They formerly sold up to $40.

We have bunched all broken lines of black Thibet and Unfinished Worsted Suits, also Blue Serge Suits, and offer choice at $14. The values are up to $25; and where values are up to $18, choice at $9.

To close out—Black, Oxford and Mixture Overcoats, values up to $15, at $8.85.

The Boys' Overcoats, Reefers and Suits we're clearing at $3.75 are such big values that it's a wonder there are any left; but there are still good things for you here.

95c gives you choice of any of our remaining $1.50 and $2 stiff bosom shirts. $1 ones go at 45c.

A. SCHRADZKI CO

Established 1854.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of Lincoln

HOW PEORIA PARTY GOT TO GALESBURG

TRANSCRIPT SAYS PASSENGERS HAD TO PUSH THE TRAIN.

ENGINES CONTINUALLY GAVE OUT

Excursionists Started in the Morning and Got There Just as Lincoln Finished.

All biographers of Lincoln are agreed that the fatal step made by Douglas in his campaign over the state in 1858 was when he answered the question of Lincoln at Freeport, "How shall we keep slaves out of the territories?" Douglas answered this question by saying, "By unfriendly legislation."

The friends of Lincoln declare that Lincoln had been baiting him with that question all the way through the campaign. They declare that the answer of Douglas did not hurt his chances for the senatorship in the state of Illinois, but that when he came to be a candidate for the presidency his reputation in the south was entirely lost.

Lincoln biographers are alike in telling of the attitudes of the two speakers on the platform. Carr says that when they spoke in Galesburg, Lincoln arose and addressed his audience in a half-apologetic manner, as if he realized that the reputation of Douglas far outreached his own.

He remarked that Douglas was known all over the world as a statesman and that he himself had not yet stepped into the place of high fame gained by his opponent. He remarked that he had known Douglas for twenty-two years of time and when they had begun life at that time, very young men, both of them had ambitions which Douglas had realized and which he himself had not yet attained. He humorously stated that he might be able to win some of the fame of Douglas, through the system of beating him in the debates in which they were at that time engaged.

On the other hand, Douglas was sure of himself all the way through. He offered no apologies and made no references to his own personal life. He merely hurled facts and reasoning at his audiences and aimed thereby to crush the ideas and arguments of his opponents. His attitude was considered pompous and selfish by his enemies, direct and logical by his friends.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight will be for many centuries memorable within the minds of Americans because it was during that year that the great debates between Lincoln and Douglas were spoken. The number of these debates was very numerous, as a matter of fact, the actual number of scheduled debates in which each opponent followed the other immediately after his completion was but seven.

What Clark Carr Says.

The political antagonism between the two men had been apparent for a great many years, although their personal feeling toward each other was at all times agreeable. In speaking of the two men, Clark E Carr in the Illini draws a striking contrast between the two men, in which he dwells at length upon the stockiness of Douglas and the leanness of Lincoln that is probably a very true description.

Mr. Carr had an intimate acquaintance with both men and tells of a number of scenes that tended to make feeling in the various communities in which the men spoke.

While he is an ardent sympathizer with the views of Lincoln and ever has been so, Mr. Carr expresses great admiration for what seemed to him the honesty and integrity of Douglas and the sincerity he believed the man had in the ideas on slavery he suggested.

The debate that was attended by more Peoria people than any other was in Galesburg. The Transcript of that date tells with much grief of the serious difficulties the parties had on their trip down there.

It seems that everything went merry as a marriage bell until the excursion train reached Edwards station, where, to the grief of every one—and there were about a thousand Peorians in the crowd—the engine gave out. It was necessary after a delay to send for another one, which took them as far as Yates City, where they had another session with doctoring up the engine. It was of no avail, so they had to send to Galesburg for another engine. The next time the demand for an engine was answered, it was with a pair of them. Says the comic editor: "One of them stuck its nose in the beak of our train and the other hooked on in front. Both engines pulled with all their might, but were unavailing in pulling us up the steep grade. At length all the passengers got out and with the assistance of the engines pushed the train up hill for half a mile and then we arrived at our destination. We started to Galesburg in the morning and arrived there at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lincoln Just Finishing.

"When we got there Lincoln was just completing his closing speech and we were indeed a sorry lot."

It is not known how much of this bear story is a creation of fiction in the mind of the reporter, but if it is all true it is certainly a vivid account of the poor railroad facilities in the time of Lincoln.

Old settlers tell of the time when Lincoln met a rebuff from Parmely, the proprietor of the Parmely hall. It seemed there were about seventy-five men who wanted to hear Lincoln speak. They had braved a severe rain storm to get the privilege. Lincoln said: "Boys, we can't have a meeting if it keeps this up. Is there no room we can get into?" Some one suggested Parmely's hall. "Just the thing," said Lincoln, and they all started for the hall. When they got there, the imposing figure of Parmely was standing in the doorway and there was nothing doing in the way of a Lincoln speech on that night. "But Douglas spoke there, last week, did he not?" Parmely admitted the truth of it, but no persuasion could induce him to open up his premises.

It developed later in the evening that the hall had been let to another party and for that reason Lincoln and his satellites could not be obliged. Soon, however, the clouds broke away and a good meeting was held. It was one of the speeches he made here in his candidacy for the senatorship against Douglas.

The close of these great debates marked the most interesting political campaign that ever occurred in this nation. Since the time of Lincoln and Douglas many suggestions have been made that great questions be discussed by national leaders, but the matter is side-stepped because, as they say, the dignity of their positions will not permit them thus to engage in public debates. Here were two men, with dignity so well grounded that no contact with the public could rob them of it, and with political views so well backed with argument that no press was able to garble them.

HOW PEORIA PAPER TOLD OF ASSASSINATION

The following statement is one made by Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, who with Major Henry Riggs Rathbone had accompanied the president and Mrs. Lincoln to the play, "Our American Cousin," on the eventful night of April 14th, 1865.

The statement appears in the Peoria Transcript, under date of April 18th, 1865. The text is as follows:

"About an hour before the commission of the deed, the assassin came to the door of the box and looked in to take a survey of the position of the occupants of the box. It was supposed at the time that it was either a mistake, or the result of impudent curiosity. The circumstance attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon his entering the box again Major Rathbone arose and asked the intruder his business. He rushed past the major without making a reply, and placing his pistol close to the back of the president's head, and actually in contact with it, fired, and instantly sprung upon the cushioned baluster of the box, when he made a backward plunge with his knife, aimed at the face or breast of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbone, springing forward to protect the president, received a stab in the arm.

"The murderer then jumped upon the stage and made his escape. The rapidity with which all was committed was astounding. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of the person go down from the box and thought the president had fallen out, and look to see if she could see him on the floor, barely seeing the fleeing culprit escape.

"When all was over, she turned her eyes to the box and saw Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward on his breast and at once realized what had transpired.

"The murder of the president was at once announced at Grover's theater. Little Thad Lincoln was there at the time and when he heard the announcement he almost seemed to have lost his reason. He shrieked and sobbed in a heartrending manner. The boy was taken to the white house and was soon quieted when he learned that his father was not dead."

Taken from the Washington Star:

"From the moment the president was shot up to his death he was insensible, and exhibited no signs of pain, recognized no person, and, in fact, I believe, did not open his eyes. Blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceedingly difficult. He was watched with tender care, and all that could be, was done for him.

"Before he breathed his last, about 5 o'clock this morning, I reached the house where the president lay in his dying agonies. He was lying on his bed, apparently breathing with great difficulty. He was entirely unconscious as he had been ever since his assassination. His eyes were protruding from the sockets and were suffused with blood. In other respects his countenance was unchanged. In the adjoining room were Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Miss Harris, Rufus F. Andrews and two lady friends of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was under great excitement and anguish, wringing her hands and exclaiming, 'Oh, why did he not shoot me instead of my husband? I have tried to be so careful of him, fearing something would happen and his life seems to be more precious now than ever. I must go with him,' and other expressions of grief of like character. She was constantly going back and forth to the bed of the president and exclaiming, 'How can it be so?' "

In the issue of the Transcript, dated April 28th, the story of the capture of Booth is told by a regular Washington Star correspondent. It runs as follows:

"To Lieutenant Baker, special detective of the war department, and his admirably trained detective force, and to the Sixteenth New York cavalry, the country owes gratitude for the capture of Booth. About twenty-five men captured Harrold, one of his accomplices, alive last Monday. They had arrived at Belle Plain in the night and at once started out in pursuit of Booth, they having previously ascertained that in company with Harrold he had crossed the Potomac at Swan Point in the night. It was discovered that Booth was secreted in a large barn. It was demanded that he and Harrold surrender, but they refused, and prepared to defend themselves. Harrold fled from the barn and was captured, Booth remaining on the inside.

"As an officer was putting the handcuffs on Harrold's wrists, Booth fired and his fire was returned. He was shot in the neck and died from the effects of the wound four hours later. He died cursing the north and with a message for his mother on his lips."

TWICE DISCHARGED FROM THE UNION ARMY

Among the many Lincoln relics, Perry Harris, police magistrate of Peoria Heights, has a discharge from the army which would be considered quite valuable in the hands of a connoisseur.

Judge Harris entered the union army when but 14 years of age and after serving a year was discharged for disability, having been shot through the right arm. eH ran away from home a second time and joined the Fifty-fifth Kentucky volunteers, and after a few months was located by his parents, who immediately applied for a discharge through Senator Lyman Trumbull.

Senator Trumbull went before President Lincoln and secured the necessary papers and Harris was sent home, being barely under 16 years of age.

The papers although torn and yellow with age, have been carefully preserved by Judge Harris. The following is the form of the order:

Special Order.)
) War Department.
No. 78)
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 15, 1865.

Private Perry Harris, a recruit in the Fifty-fifth Kentucky volunteers, now suposed to be with that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States upon receipt of this order at whatever place he may be serving.

By order of the President of the United States.

Official.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass. Adj. Gen.

H. H. COLE TWICE TOOK PICTURES OF ABE LINCOLN

A man who knew Abraham Lincoln when he practiced law in Illinois, and who, incidentally, had a speaking and intimate acquaintance with perhaps more men of prominence in Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties than any other man in those counties, is H. H. Cole, the Pekin photographer.

He now has a collection of 1,000 photographs of men who are dead and gone or else are pioneers of those counties. By a special request of the county authorities of Tazewell county he has them hanging in the court house building. Unfortunately the photograph of Lincoln is not of the number. However, Mr. Cole took the photograph of Mr. Lincoln two times.

The first picture he ever obtained of the late president was about 1850. It was one of the old-fashioned photographs and was what is known as an amber type. Before 1856 there was no other kind of photography known. Mr. Cole prized this picture very highly and had it in a special collection. He was then located in Peoria near Main and Washington streets.

Destroyed by Fire.

In 1859 when Mr. Lincoln was visiting in Peoria on court business, Mr. Cole secured a sitting for a second photograph. In 1860 Peoria was visited with a disastrous fire and among other buildings that were taken was Mr. Cole's photograph studio and with the studio some of his most cherished photos were destroyed.

Pictures especially prized were those of Mr. Lincoln. In a remark made in an interview the veteran photographer stated that if he had that old amber type of Lincoln he would not take anything in the world for it.

The second picture taken was one of the first uses made of modern photography in the state outside of Chicago. Wood cuts were made of this photograph and many pictures of Lincoln taken from that photograph are now extant.

"Another reason," says Mr. Cole,

H. H. COLE.

"why I should like to have that picture in amber type is that I think I have never seen a photograph that represented him as he appeared to his friends quite so well as that one did.

"The picture was taken in the morning between the morning and afternoon sessions of court. He had come to Peoria from a considerable distance and had been working on political and professional matters unusually hard. He was thin and angular.

"On the top of his frail body was a massive head and on the top of the massive head was one of the most remarkable examples of unbrushed hair that I ever saw.

"I do not remember that I suggested to him the advisability of combing his hair before his picture was taken, but I do remember very distinctly of thinking that such an attention would not be entirely out of place.

"His clothing was somewhat askew on account of the movements he had gone through in the court room while engaged in his legal tangles. I arranged such little details as adjusting his cravat and pulling his coat lapels a little closer together, and after we had had quite a little bit of exertion and a great deal more of fun in getting all plans for the sitting arranged, I secured an excellent likeness of him, I think about the most life-like of any that I have ever seen."

Shown Without Beard.

In both instances, the pictures taken showed him without a beard. In fact, Mr. Lincoln never wore a beard until after he had been inaugurated president. Mr. Cole states that of the pictures he has seen of him, he would judge that the wearing of a beard removed to a great extent the appearance of spareness that was always so evident in him when he visited in this city.

In sitting for a photograph, Mr Lincoln was unusually susceptible to the desires of the photographer. There was nothing of the desire to pose, nor did he appear conscious of the fact that he was 'getting his picture taken.' He sat as naturally as if the photograph was being taken without his knowledge. He did not complain of the bad work that other photographers had done, although there might have been instances where he could have presented a just complaint. He practiced the same forbearance in this particular that he did in all others. He was at all times patient. If he had anything to say at all, it was in the nature of something that would arouse mirth and good fellowship in the feelings of the artist.

P. B. & C. O. MILES.

Few grain firms in central Illinois can boast of as many friends as the commission firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, one of the largest and most conservative shippers and receivers of grain in the city of Peoria.

The Miles brothers came to the city from Washington, Ill., in the late seventies. Both were young men and ambitious. As telegraphers they had worked for the T., P. & W. railroad, and the opportunities of the grain business were readily seen.

After several years of experience with other firms, in the early seventies they formed the firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, which is today probably the oldest firm operating under the same name in Peoria. They have built up an immense business and have branched out as years have passed, until today they control a large number of elevators east of the city.

Philo B. Miles has always been a conservative republican and identified with every movement to advance the city's welfare. He served one term as mayor and during that term laid more pavement than any other executive. As president of the Peoria board of school inspectors he conducted the affairs of the board with the same careful consideration he gives his own. C. C. Miles has devoted his entire attention to the grain business. Both men represent the height of citizenship and have the confidence of all.

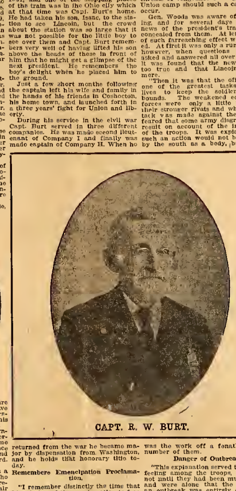
Capt. R. W. Burt Tells of First Sight of Lincoln

To have served one year in the Mexican war, devoted fifteen years to the pursuit of peace, then served four years in the civil rebellion and to be living today to tell the story is something that must appeal to one as being rather remarkable. Yet Captain Richard W. Burt of this city has done that very thing.

For 86 years of a very eventful life Captain Burt has known of Abraham Lincoln. The first time he ever saw the great man was in Newark, Ohio. The trip from Springfield to Washington was being made in the spring of 1861, and one of the stopping places of the train was in the Ohio city which at that time was Capt. Burt's home. He had taken his son, Isaac, to the station to see Lincoln, but the crowd about the station was so large that it was not possible for the little boy to see over them and Capt. Burt remembers very well of having lifted his son above the heads of those in front of him that he might get a glimpse of the next president. He remembers the boy's delight when he placed him to the ground.

Just a few short months following the captain left his wife and family in the hands of his friends in Coshocton, his home town, and launched forth in a three years' fight for Union and liberty.

During his service in the civil war Capt. Burt served in three different companies. He was made second lieutenant of Company I and finally was made captain of Company H. When he



CAPT. R. W. BURT.

returned from the war he became major by dispensation from Washington, and he holds that honorary title today.

Remembers Emancipation Proclamation.

"I remember distinctly the time that Lincoln issued the proclamation to free the slaves," said Capt. Burt. "At the time I was serving under Gen. Charles Woods, and we were in North Carolina and I had charge of a forage party. Our main force was on their way from Atlanta to Goldsboro, N. C. When the news came that the slaves were free and the great Lincoln had accomplished at one stroke what would ordinarily have baffled the greatest men in the country, we were all overjoyed. We thought that the time had now come when the terrible war that was on us should be closed and that in a short time we would be permitted to return to our homes. We little thought that there would be nearly two years more of the strife until we would gain our end. I have not the slightest doubt but the inspiration of that move of Lincoln's made the Union soldiers determined to fight to the last ditch. Coming as it did, at the time when the great victory at Vicksburg had been gained and when Lee had been successfully repulsed from Pennsylvania, it gave us confidence and we went to the struggle with renewed life. The cause of the south was undoubtedly given a crushing blow by the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation at the time when it occured.

Never Will Forget It.

"Never shall I forget the feelings of the soldiers in my command when the news were broken in 1865 that Lincoln had been assassinated. At the time our army was in camp at Raleigh, N. C. Gen. Woods had been negotiating with Gen. Albert Johnson for several days about the latter's surrender. It was not clear to the mind of the Union leader just what effect the news might have on the minds of the soldiers. He knew that all of them had a most genuine affection for their president. Before that time fears had been expressed that some southern fanatic might murder him. And many were the dire threats of vengeance coming from the Union camp should such a catastrophe occur.

Gen. Woods was aware of the feeling, and for several days kept the news of the president's tragic death concealed from them. At length news of such farreaching effect were learned. At first it was only a rumor; later, however, when questions had been asked and answered all over the camp it was found that the news was all too true and that Lincoln was no more.

"Then it was that the officers had one of the greatest tasks of their lives to keep the soldiers within bounds. The weakened confederate forces were only a little way from their stronger rivals and when an attack was made against them it was feared that some army disgrace might result on account of the indignation of the troops. It was explained that such an action would not be fostered by the south as a body, but that it was the work of a fanatic or of a number of them.

Danger of Outbreak.

"This explanation served to quiet the feeling among the troops, but it was not until they had been mustered out and were alone that the danger of an outbreak was entirely done away with.

"My attention was especially called to Lincoln in the year 1858, when the Lincoln-Douglas debates were on. I was at the time the editor of a newspaper in Coshocton, Ohio, which was called the Progressive Age. The policy of my paper was to uphold the cause of Lincoln and to oppose the views of squatter sovereignty espoused by Douglas. My paper was very decided in its views and I was the object of some criticism by my southern sympathizing neighbors. When the time came I shut my printing plant up and went to the war at the first call."

Captain Burt has some mementoes that he secured in his foraging expeditions in North Carolina that he very highly prizes. Among others he has a cane that is made in a peculiarly gnarled way and is made of a kind of wood that grows only in North Carolina, and is called scuttle-jack. The captain cut this from around a hazel. The head of the cane was taken from one of his captives. He uses the cane every day.

The captain has always been an active G. A. R. worker and the only thing that prevents him from being so now is that his advanced age denies him the privilege.

He is 86 years of age and is still able to take long journeys from home and to take care of himself.

T. A. GRIER & CO.

The firm of T. A Grier & Co. occupies rooms 18-22 in the Chamber of Commerce building, is a member of the Peoria Board of Trade, and does one of the largest grain businesses in the city.

T. A Grier, its head, is one of the best known grain men in Central Illinois. He has grown up in the business and is familiar with its every detail. Under his managership the firm has flourished and enjoys a wide patronage.

T. A. Grier & Co., succeeded the old firm of Grier & Co., which had been in existence since the early seventies. They do a good receiving business and are very extensive shippers.

Aside from a straight commission business the firm carries on a brokerage business in futures. The offices are especially fitted for the receiving of quotations. The private wire of Bartlett, Patten & Co., of Chicago, reaches all the principal grain and stock markets of the world, and the quotations furnished the company's patrons can always be relied upon.

The large business necessitates an extensive office force, and they are always found to be very efficient and courteous. The private wire entering the option room seldom if ever fails and many times during the storms of the past few years has been the only leased wire operating in the city. The option table in The Journal market report and the Chicago market gossip giving grain conditions of the world comes over this wire.

CENTRAL LIVERY CO.

The Central Livery company, at 106 South Madison avenue, is recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in Central Illinois. Peoria knows it, and so does the average man in Central Illinois, for under the management of O. J. Butler, the president of the corporation there has been a steadily increasing business with the greatest of satisfaction from customers who have called on the company for rigs of various sorts.

It has been the motto of Mr. Butler and the company he represents to cater to the people of Peoria and vicinity and that they had succeeded admirably is best attested by the large business they are doing.

Their horses are of the best and so are their rigs. They are enabled to furnish equipage of any kind on short notice. Their carriages are of the finest and of the best, and they have an exceptionally large party and theater trade. In addition they have facilities for caring for funeral parties.

Everything is of the best at the Central, and their drivers are thoroughly competent men. The company does a large business in the boarding of horses and is entitled to all the success it has enjoyed and more too.

Persons in need of livery of any kind can make no mistake by calling on the Central.

WARREN COMMISSION COMPANY.

The Warren Commission company was incorporated shortly after the death of Ben Warren, Jr., to succeed the firm of Warren & Co., one of the oldest firms in the city. In the past two years, or since its organization, the policies of its predecessors have been strictly adhered to, and the firm today is one of the most important on the Peoria Board of Trade.

Benj. E Miles, brother of P. B. and C. C. Miles, is managing the business and is ably assisted by Lawrence H. Murray. Both are young men, but have had a vast amount of experience in the grain trade. They are perfectly familiar with all its ins and outs, and have shown a marked ability in building up the patronage they now enjoy.

By its honest dealing the concern has won the confidence of the trade. All business is transacted in a straightforward manner and the same attention is given the shipper's interests as are devoted to those of the firm. They wish to take this opportunity to thank their patrons for business given them.

WOULD NOT SELL THE AUTOGRAPH FOR $10,000 NOTE

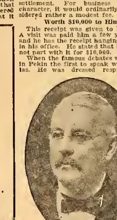
When Abraham Lincoln visited Pekin in 1858, at the time when he was making his round of the cities of Illinois, debating with Stephen A. Douglas, there were few who recognized in him the great man that he was later to prove himself to be. His comings and goings were taken in a matter of fact way, much the same as were those of any other citizen who had gotten a little above mediocrity in the profession he was following. Such was the statement made concerning the general view of the public concerning the martyred president as seen by Attorney George B. Foster of this city, who was well acquainted with him.

Here and there some was aware of the latest greatness of the man. One of these was Attorney Otis, a famous lawyer of Boston. Shortly after Booth's assassination of Mr. Lincoln, this gentleman, who had always been an ardent admirer of Lincoln, came west and visited the court house in Bloomington. He stated that he would like very much to have an autograph of the great man. When he had about given up the task Mr. Foster of this city, in going over some of the files found a receipt for fifteen dollars that, in an early day had been given Duncan Briggs. Ten dollars of this had been received by Mr. Lincoln for money received as fee in a partition suit in the settlement of the Briggs estate, and five of it for making the settlement. For business of that character, it would ordinarily be considered rather a modest fee.

Worth $10,000 to Him.

This receipt was given to Mr. Otis. A visit was paid him a few years ago and he has the receipt hanging framed in his office. He stated that he would not part with it for $10,000.

When the famous debates were held in Pekin the first to speak was Douglas. He was dressed resplendently



GEORGE B. FOSTER.

and was attended by a large escort of famous politicians. He spoke at the south side of the court house, opposite Attorney Prettyman's residence. The throng were impressed with the imposing array. Some question had arisen as to the method of feeding the crowd. Mrs. Prettyman took care of the needs of the thousands at her own expense.

When Mr. Lincoln arrived about ten days afterward, Lincoln admirers all over the city threw the doors wide open, as was the custom, and no one was hungry.

One of the peculiar characteristics of Lincoln was the tendency he had to change expressions of his features. When in heated argument, he invariably gave point to his position by means of a story. At such times his face would light up with a quick, buoyant smile that appealed to the crowd inevitably. No sooner would the story be at a close than he would relapse into a melancholy appearance particularly affecting.

Various explanations are given to account for this seeming forced buoyancy. Some of those who were closest to him attributed it to domestic difficulties, although it is the opinion of the vast majority that it was due to the burdensomeness of the cares he shouldered.

Difference of the Men.

The political convictions of Lincoln as compared to those of Douglas have been the subject of comment particularly, because a great many are at variance in their opinion of them. The most remarkable thing about them was that their methods of presenting them were so much at variance. When Douglas spoke, he stood straight, made but few gestures, never told a story and delivered himself of his logic with such telling conviction that many were convinced, though it might have been that they went away with the idea that they had been convinced against their own best judgment. The personality of Douglas was remarkable.

When Lincoln spoke he presented a most angular and ridiculous appearing front. He was tall, waved his arms with wing-like clumsiness. He twisted his body into unthinkable shapes. All this time his face would be lighted up with a fervor and earnestness that held his audience 'spell-bound and unable to get away from the magnetism of the man that was holding them.

When Lincoln visited Tazewell county in 1858, he came in a most unostentatious manner. He was not accompanied by a throng of office-seekers and lackeys of all sorts, nor did he show any particular evidence of having been an aspirant to the elite of society.

On the contrary, he was much the same in all ways as the average citizen leaving for a journey of a few days' duration.

Frequently statements have been made that his democratic tendency that was so apparent to the citizens of Pekin, Peoria and other cities was later to be the cause of his death, for it made him easy of approach by the man who so ruthlessly slew him.

CUTRIGHT & RUSSELL.

Among Peoria's largest business firms is that of Cutright & Russell, lumber dealers, situated at 1002 South Washington street. This firm has yards in Peoria and mills in the south. Both Mr. N. S. Cutright and Mr. J. S. Russell are expert lumbermen and have been among the most progressive in their line in the whole country. They have a large and growing trade in lumber throughout the west and their mills supply many firms besides their own.

At their Peoria yard they handle all kinds of lumber and builders' supplies and have one of the most complete yards in the state. It is easy to secure anything desired upon a moment's notice at the Cutright & Russell yard, for the men in charge there know what is wanted and always have it ready to sell.

Sash, doors, blinds and screens are manufactured and sold by this firm.

DOUGLAS DONE MORE THAN ABE LINCOLN

DANVERS MAN GIVES HIS ESTIMATE OF THE TWO MEN.

HALL KNEW BOTH OF THEM

McLean County Citizen Who Has Relic of Lincoln Home Issues Challenge to Debate.

"I am willing to debate this question at any time and any place and with anybody: Resolved, That Douglas did more for the state of Illinois than Lincoln did."

This was the emphatic declaration made yesterday by F. M. Hall of Danvers, one of the oldest and best known citizens of the western part of McLean county. Mr. Hall has all his life taken an interest in politics, and generally he has taken the democratic side of the argument in a matter concerning Illinois or national affairs. To emphasize his position on the relative merits of the two men who are just now being more discussed than any other two men in the history of the country, Mr. Hall further said:

"Douglas was the greatest man America has produced since Washington."

Douglas a Great Politician.

Mr. Hall went on to say that Douglas was one of the shrewdest politicians in the history of the state, and he used his power in this line for the good of the people of the state, and not for own aggrandizement. He could handle the legislature in a way which scarcely any other man of his time could do, and the way he used this power is one of the facts which redound to his everlasting honor.

Cites Central Case.

One thing which Mr. Hall cited as a matter which showed the political wisdom an far sightedness of Douglas was the passage of the law by which the Illinois Central railroad company had for many years paid into the treasury of the state of Illinois 7 per cent of its gross earnings. There was a bill in the legislature at that time providing for the outright donation of the land to the Central, but through the political influence of Douglas this action was nipped in the bud and instead the general government ceded the land to the state of Illinois, and the state in turn passed the law making it obligatory on the company to pay to the state treasury seven per cent of the gross earnings. This has resulted in the collection of millions of dollars from the corporation for the benefit of the state since the passage of the law.

Other Notable Achievements.

Mr. Hall, the Danvers democrat, then cited the action of Judge Douglas in giving a tract of ten acres in Chicago, amounting in value to $60,000, to the University of Chicago. This alone was an act entitling him to the everlasting gratitude of the people of the state and of the west.

It was the arguments of Douglas in the senate, Mr. Hall thought, which resulted long after his death, in the building of the transcontinental railways. Judge Douglas advanced arguments in the senate while he was a member of that body in favor of the grants which finally were made for the construction of the big trunk lines and although he never lived to see fulfillment of his own desire in that line the effect of his logic was witnessed by the people of the country long years afterward. For these and other work, the aged Danvers man is willing to take up the affirmative side of the question for debate which is propounded in the opening paragraph of this article.

Has a Piece of Lincoln Cabin.

Mr. Hall exhibited while in Bloomington yesterday a very interesting relic of the Lincoln cabin. It was a piece of wood taken from one of the logs of which was built the cabin in which Lincoln was born. Mr. Hall secured the bit of wood while he was in Louisville in 1906 for the great home coming week. The people of Louisville had secured the logs from the Lincoln cabin from the farm where the building stood and rebuilt the cabin in Louisville for inspection of the home comers. Mr. Hall, who is a Kentuckian himself, saw the men at work, and he gave them some practical pointers on the building of log cabins. While he was at work, a chip from one of the logs was secured, it being a piece of wood about four inches long. Mr. Hall has it carefully put away in a bottle, and correctly labeled, and is exhibiting it to friends.

Mr. Hall remembers well that in the fall of 1857, the year before the Lincoln-Douglas debates, that he met both of the great men at the McLean county fair, which was then held on the old grounds west of Bloomington. They had visited the fair, after the usual custom of politicians. Mr. Hall remembers the occasion so well on account of the fact that he carried in his arms his youngest child, then a baby. Both Lincoln and Douglas spoke of the baby and that baby is now a man of fifty-three years of age, he being James F. Hall, who lives on a farm near Danvers.

BARKER & WHEELER CO., 420-426 S. WASHINGTON.

Throughout central Illinois, reaching out through the north and northwestern part of the state and over into southeast Iowa, the Barker & Wheeler company, wholesale druggists and druggists sundries, supply house, holds a preeminent place. Among Peoria firms none is more widely known or held in higher esteem, not only from a financial standpoint, but for the rare excellence of honest dealing, purity and excellence of its drugs and chemicals. The making of the high reputation it enjoys began away back before the war when Farrell & Cox began the business. Cox, Singer & Co. succeeded in time and then came other changes until the old Singer & Wheeler firm hung out its sign, changed in 1896 to Barker & Wheeler Co.

The firm employs about 100 people, with Walter Barker, president; C. R. Wheeler, vice-president; F. J. Greene, manager and treasurer, and A. J. Tapping, secretary. A dozen commercial missionaries are constantly on the road spreading the gospel of quality in drugs and sundries.

In addition to drugs, chemicals and sundries, the firm enjoys a wide and established trade in fine wines and liquors.

The warerooms of the Barker & Wheeler company are a revelation, crowded as they are with novelties such as druggists deal in, toilet articles, etc. But it is in the early winter that it is most attractive and a visit a month or two before Christmas is worth making.

INTERESTINC ANECDOTES IN THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

John F. King Ran Errands For Lincoln

The reason why there were no divorces and breach of promise cases in the time that Abraham Lincoln was practicing law in Illinois, according to John F. King of 801 Fourth street, was that from 1840 to 1850 the attitude taken toward women was different from what it is now.

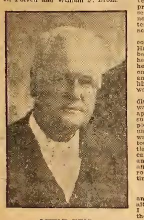
In those days the number of people who had been educated to the spirit of chivalry was limited, compared to what it is now. A man whipped his wife then the same as in many instances he does his children now a days.

Consequently the women in those days were not so sure of their rights as to test them in the courts.

As a result, according to Mr. King, the character of the cases tried by Mr. Lincoln and the other traveling attorneys left divorces entirely out of consideration.

What they did try was more in the nature of murders and the settlement of neighborhood quarrels and feuds. Frequently settlement was made by arbitration or a duel.

In the early forties there were but few courts and comparatively few lawyers. Although Peoria was one of the very few courts in the state at that time there were but seven attorneys. These were: Charles Ballance, William Fessenden, William Frisby, Onslow Peters, George T. Metcalf, E. N. Polvell and William F. Broin.



JOHN F. KING.

One of their associates who came to Peoria was Abraham Lincoln and another was Stephen A. Douglas.

Not a Rounder.

Mr. King discountenances that Lincoln was in any way a "rounder." As a rule after court had adjourned it was the habit of the large majority of the lawyers to mingle with the crowd at the city tavern, their object being to become popular with the Peoria voters. If Mr. Lincoln ever showed any concern towards securing office he never gave evidence of it in any such way. At the same time nothing seemed to be of greater enjoyment to him than that he might have an interested lot of listeners and a chance to unravel his stories. This is to the best recollection of the oldest Peorians.

When he reviewed the character of Lincoln Mr. King stated that his sense of the prophetic and his unerring foresight seemed little short of remarkable.

"To illustrate what I mean," said Mr. King, "I will relate you a little incident.

"As I remember, it was in 1847. There was a certain little church standing on the street that is now known as South Adams. An abolitionist by the name of Pettengill was to speak there on a certain evening and there appeared to greet him about seventy-five supporters. In addition to that there must have been at least two hundred southern sympathizers to break up the meeting, which they did do. Mr. Lincoln was in the town on the same evening.

"My father at that time was just as firm an abolitionist in belief as anyone, but he was not of the aggressive William Lloyd Garrison style. At the time of the occurrence of which I speak we lived back some two miles from the church and were farming. My father had came to town on that evening and when we neared the scene of the late disturbance we saw Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Pettingill waiting to meet us as we were coming. When we approached, Mr. Pettingill remarked in rather a reproachful tone: 'Why, Mr. King, you were not with us this evening.' In answer to this remark my father turned to Mr. Pettingill and said, 'I'll tell you, Mr. Pettingill; I believe that the more you agitate this question the tighter you draw the chains about the slaves.'

"Mr. Lincoln immediately took issue and in tones of considerable earnestness said: 'Mr. King, can't you see that the chains are apt to be drawn so tight that some time they will break?'

"It seemed to me when I heard him speak, although at the time I was very young, that there was something prophetic about the remark. And it seems to me all the more that way now, when I remember that within ten years from that time his words actually proved to have foundation.

"The first time I ever saw Mr. Lincoln," said Mr. King, "was in 1844. He had been here a number of times before, but my attention had never been called to him. At this time, however, he began to be regarded as one of the oracles of the whig party and naturally I looked around to see him, when it was advertised that he was to appear.

"When I saw him I was in a way disappointed, and in another way I was agreeably surprised. I was disappointed that a man who had gained such wide prominence among the people of the country should present so unwieldy a personal appearance. I was not agreeably surprised until I took a closer look at the man. I noticed, for one thing, that he was carefully groomed and that there was an expression on his face so honest and sincere that the homeliness and roughness of the features were for a time forgotten.

Latent Greatness.

"At this time he made an address and by the time he had completed it, although I was at the time only a boy, I remember of being impressed with the feeling that there was a latent greatness to the man that must in some manner or other sooner or later crop out.

"I was not prepared to see the marks of distinction to the man evident through his steering the union through the greatest crisis in its history.

"After I had first seen him in 1844 I resolved that I would know him. I never shall forget that first meeting. I passed through a throng of people and lined up with those who sought the opportunity of grasping him by the hand. When I reached him he looked at me for a moment and I was impressed with the fact that perhaps he had been in some diminutive way interested in my countenance. The reason why I felt that way at the time and why I still do is that later when I used to run errands for him and all the other legal lights of the state that came into the city he always manifested an extreme interest that drew me to him.

Another instance of the foresightedness of the man, according to Mr. King, was the time when in the debates in Freeport he pressed Mr. Douglas to answer the question: "How shall we keep slavry out of the territories?" The answer, "By unfriendly legislation," according to the Peoria pioneer, was the undoing of the democratic senator and an instance of the perspicacity of Lincoln.

Lincoln Helped Uncle Jim Haines of Pekin Win His First Case

A man who was probably as intimately acquainted with Lincoln in the forties and fifties, and who is still surviving, as there is in Tazewell or Peoria counties, is James Haines, the veteran attorney and insurance man of Pekin.

Mr. Haines is now in his 87th year and his memory is as good as should be expected of a man of 60. His admiration for Lincoln is unbounded and he is not hesitant about expressing himself. He speaks with the assurance of a man who had observed a scene of a few years ago and as far as history can verify him he is sustained in everything he says.

Mr. Haines remarked that while he had heard of Lincoln as early as the name of the man began to get beyond the narrow confines of Sangamon county, he never knew him personally until 1851.

It was in 1851 that Mr. Haines tried his first case in the Tazewell county circuit court. A peculiar coincidence in the trying of the case was that it was also the first case that was tried in the new court house building in that county. The case up for consideration was the People of the State of Illinois vs. one Gideon Hawley. It seemed that Hawley had committed the rather objectionable offence of fencing up the highways at a place near his farm, about four miles south of Pekin. The farm is now owned by the Herget Bros., Pekin bankers.

The defendant employed Mr. Haines to defend him. As rapidly as one case would be disposed of to the detriment of Hawley, he committed a similar offence and was accordingly prosecuted, fined, and the case was appealed to the circuit court. This continued until Hawley had been on the carpet thirty-two times.

Got Lincoln to Help.

At length the matter was brought before the circuit court. Judge Haines was still counsel for the defense. Being rather sensible of his inability to cope with the case as he thought he would like to, Mr. Haines retained Lincoln to assist him.

This was done without the knowledge of the court. When the day for the trial appeared, Judge David Davis observed that Mr. Lincoln was one of the defendant's counsel.

"What connection have you with this case, Mr. Lincoln?" inquired the judge.

"I am here to assist Jim," responded Mr. Lincoln, "but I will not stick my finger in the pie until it becomes quite necessary."

The court was satisfied. Soon an examination of the docket proved that the large number of thirty-two offences, all for the same thing, was unusual. He was surprised. He looked his astonishment and expressed it.

"What does this mean, Mr. Lincoln?" inquired the amazed jurist.

"Harassment, your honor," shouted Mr. Lincoln in tones so cutting and incisive that all in the court room were startled into immediate attention.

Caused Hung Jury.

In describing the scene that followed, Mr. Haines was decidedly amused. To use his own words:

"Immediately after he had spoken the word, everybody in the court room jumped in their seats slightly and the jury which was composed mostly of lethargic men, leaned forward and examined the features of the passive-faced lawyer and awaited developments. I have not the least doubt but that the single word 'harassment' was the cause of a hung jury, and as a matter of fact, Hawley was virtually acquitted by their action. I remember with a great deal of amusement that a number of the jury who were out and out for acquittal wanted to have Hawley reimbursed for the loss of some broken rails that had been made by men removing the rails from the roadway. In looking back over the case, it is my opinion that Hawley should have been punished for trying to hold up his neighbors as he did. Nevertheless, his guilt only goes to prove the great influence Lincoln had over the minds of a jury."

"I remember one time," said Mr. Haines, "when I was up in Tremont, where the county seat formerly was, of being on the ground when Mr. Lincoln rode into the town on horseback from Springfield. He was accompanied by a number of friends, all of whom drew up with Mr. Lincoln in front of the tavern. They shouted from the road their desires for hotel service. They were accommodated, and were just about leaving.

"Just a moment," said the clerk. "I would like your name, please."

"My name is Lincoln," said the traveler, and started for a second time to ride away.

"Just a moment," said the clerk. "How do you spell your name?"

"L-i-n-c-o-l-n," responded Mr. Lincoln. "Now, whatever you do, young man, do not make the mistake the last man did who spelled my name. I was reading over a letter a man wrote to me the other day and he had it spelled L-i-n-k-h-o-r-n."

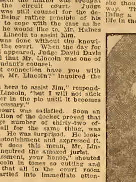
Amid the laughter of the crowd of men who were standing by, Mr. Lincoln rode away, and for several weeks thereafter entertained gatherings of men who came to the tavern for no other purpose than to hear Lincoln's stories.

Not An Immoral Mind.

"It is all nonsense," says Mr. Haines, "for people to say that Lincoln had an immoral mind, simply because he indulged in the telling of smutty stories. The only reason on earth why he ever did so was because the people of the time would stand for nothing else. Mr. Lincoln was no more desirous of being mistaken for a goody-goody than is the average man. And to win friendship in those days one was required to be in Rome as Rome was. The telling of dirty yarns was in order and was expected of attorneys trying cases at the bar.

"I remember once while I was in Tremont of having heard Lincoln pleading a case in which he was counsel for the defendant, in a suit for divorce brought by a man against his wife for disloyalty. According to the story, the man had, in the late forties, gone to California on a gold quest with thousands of others. Nothing was heard of him for seven years.

"In the meantime he had left at home a hired man who was to take care of the stock and products and look after the welfare of his family until his return. The hired man became enamoured of the attractions of the beautiful young wife and paid her such assiduous and devoted attentions that she concluded to marry him, for she thought her husband dead anyway. They were married and were living a peaceful and happy married life in the outskirts of Pekin and were



JAMES HAINES, SR.

well on the way to fortune when to the amazement of every one the long-since-thought-dead husband returned.

Was Not Expected.

"Needless to say he was not expected.

In describing this scene in court, Lincoln made use of his best powers of appealing to the ludicrous side of the situation.

"With inimitable skill he portrayed the leaving of the young wife without apparent means of livelihood, and her consequent despondency. For years and years she mourned the loss of the man of her choice. He described vividly the rough but sincere court the poor ignorant hired man paid to the deserted wife and arrived at a point where it seemed to the jurors the meanest thing a man ever did was to go away from home on a wild-goose chase after a gold when perhaps for all he knew his wife was at that time in starvation in Pekin. Finally he described the man's return to Pekin. His quest for gold had been luckless. He was ragged, penniless and hungry. He thought, certainly, on his return, he would be given a place to sleep and to rest up until the soles of his feet again began itching. But not so. He was ashamed to come home in the daylight. He preferred the night.

"It was pitch dark and the blackness of the night hid the skulking figure that approached the house he had so basely fled. As he approached the house his step became less and less firm. He feared the outcome of his interview. Possibly the wife might scold him and that would be a little unpleasant. He detested tongue lashings. Presently he hesitated. Perhaps he had better not go in. A scourging from his wife's tongue might wind his tender sensibilities. He would go away again. Perhaps she might starve, but what matter—she had stood the test for seven years, perhaps she might endure it for a life time. At length he picked up courage and boldly entered the yard gate. He would bolt right into the house and have the scene over with. But his courage failed him at the last moment, so he peered into the window.

"And what a picture he saw. At the hearth his former hired man was sitting peacefully smoking his cob pipe. The dog was lying on the floor and was having a most quiet nap. At the right of his former hired man sat the wife of his bosom and she held in her arms a four months old baby.

Rushed to the Door.

"Enraged and exasperated beyond measure, the man rushed to the door and as might be expected under such peaceful circumstances, found the latchkey out. He knocked not for admission. Was this not his house?

"He plunged forward and swept into the midst of one of the happiest domestic scenes in Pekin, and threatened to break it up with loud and boisterous words. But did he do that? No. His powers of speech were too limited. What did he say?

"He said the simple and all-embracing word, 'Humph!'

"By this time he was recognized. He was not greeted with fond embraces he expected. No, indeed.

"The wife cooly looked him over for a second and then said:

"Humph, yourself. Don't like it, do you. If you had been here and humped yourself, all this would not have happened."

Mr. Haines states that this actually took place in the Tazewell county court in Tremont and says that the jury refused to give the man a divorce on the strength of Lincoln's plea.

The acquaintance Mr. Haines had with Lincoln was of that intimate sort peculiar to attorneys. He tells this story illustrating the keen knowledge the statesman had of politicians.

"One time in Pekin Mr. Lincoln was in the city on legal business and was passing down near what is now the organ factory and very near to the place formerly B. S. Prettyban's law office. It so happened that on the occasion of this visit, the idea of having a steamboat whistle had just been put in practice. There was a party of politicians with Mr. Lincoln at the time, and presently a boat coming up the river belched forth with a hideous noise that was startling to the unsophisticated natives. Everyone stopped to listen.

"Pretty soon there was seen coming down the street a little dog with its tail tucked between its hind legs and howling most dismally. Lincoln looked at the scene for a moment and then leaning back burst forth into uproarious laughter.

Only One to Suffer.

"That dog," said he, is just like a politician. When anything seems to him menacing he thinks that he is the only one to suffer from the effects of it."

His judgment of the humorous side of the situation combined with his application of it was, according to Mr. Haines, characteristic of the man.

[illegible] that the first negro that Lincoln was ever instrumental in freeing from slavery was Nance. The case was docketed as Barlow vs. Cromwell in the Tazewell circuit court in Tremont in 1850, and the matter at issue was as to whether or not Barley should or should not pay to the estate of Cromwell $400 in the payment of a note that had been given him for a negro known as Black Nance. According to the story Cromwell had come to this state from Baltimore, Maryland, and had brought with him Black Nance, a negress who had been trained in the culinary art with such carefulness that she was greatly prized at the fashionable dinners and balls that were given at that time.

When Cromwell died Barley refused to pay the note, because, he claimed, Black Nance was a free negro and was not susceptible to barter.

Lincoln took the matter of the side of Barley and with all the power at his command fought for him. His heart was in the work, because he believed that the decision on the case was to be established as a precedent for future decisions. He was beaten in the Tazewell county circuit court, but when the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state of Illinois he won his case. Black Nance was the first person of color to win her rights of freedom in American courts and she was originally the property of a Tazewell county citizen and her case was won by Abraham Lincoln.

Col. John D. McClure Called on Mr. Lincoln

One of the very few Peorians surviving who remembers having seen and visited with Mr. Lincoln at the White House is John D. McClure, who is still hale and hearty and regularly attends to his real estate business at 437 Main street.

The occasion on which Mr. McClure saw Mr. Lincoln was in December, 1864. This was about four months before the great president's death.

Mr. McClure had been mustered out in Springfield in October, that year, after having served three years straight, his last service having been in the vicinity of Vicksburg, following the great campaign of 1863. He had returned to his home in this city and was just going into retired life when he was summoned to go to Washington to adjust some matters relating to his own account with the government with some offices from Peoria and other Illinois districts. He was accompanied by Mrs. McClure, and they both went first to Harirsburg, Penn., where their birthplace is. Leaving Mrs. McClure in that city, Mr. McClure proceeded to Washington and spent two weeks in that city. He had known Mr. Lincoln in Peoria and had a strong inclination to see him after he had had four years of the grinding work of conducting the nation through a terrible crisis. It was then apparent that success was to crown the president's labors, and, to put it in the language of Mr. McClure, he wanted to see if there was some element of delight in the president's demeanor over his great victory."

Mr. McClure waited a few days before he went to the White House and adjusted his business. One day he sought admission to the presence of the then well-guarded executive. Permission was granted him.

Was at White House Entrance.

At first he was a little surprised to find Mr. Lincoln at the outside entrance to the White House door. He was just saying good-bye to a party of his Illinois friends and his spirits on that day seemed unusually light-hearted and jubilant. He turned and faced Mr. McClure and immediately recognized in him one of Peoria's citizens. Mr. Lincoln had a great many times been here and at that time was acquainted with nearly all of the people in the city.

He escorted his Illinois guest into the east room and for fifteen minutes of time they talked.

There was an element of sympathetic understanding in their conversation. No references were made to the great absorbing questions that were shaking to the foundation the sinews of the nation. In his conversation Mr. Lincoln made not a single reference to indicate that he was at that time engaged in one of the greatest tasks that ever a man engaged in. He briefly reminded Mr. McClure of some of the most pleasant experiences he had had in this city and of the value he placed on the friendships made in Peoria. They then engaged in a fifteen minutes conversation that was inclined toward the intimacies common to good friends.

No Sign of Tragedy.

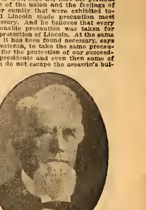
When Mr. McClure left the president on that day he felt that the end was so near that there was nothing more to perplex and annoy the president. He stated that there was not the least sign in all the great city of Washington that would indicate a great national tragedy was [illegible] the nation. On every side the happy expectancy of the people was turned in the direction of the end of the war and feelings of gratitude, if not openly expressed, were secretly felt by all, toward the man who had been the means of bringing about peace.

Mr. McClure spoke quite at length concerning the attitude taken toward Lincoln by the soldiers. In the several invasion that were made in the south. Mr. McClure was in the greater number of them. He remained with the same regiment throughout the war. When he left Peoria in 1861 his regiment was composed to a very large extent of democrats—war democrats. They were men who believed, like Mr. Douglas, that the policies of Lincoln, while logically wrong, must be upheld because the integrity of the Union was at stake. They therefore went shoulder to shoulder with their republican brothers. When they were all mustered out and returned to this city and towns surrounding, there were not, according to the opinion of Mr. McClure, a half dozen Douglas democrats in the entire number. The Peoria veteran thinks that this proved the sublime confidence placed in the great leader.

Mr. McClure does not agree with those writers, who, he claims, are ultra-sentimentalists, and who say that the death of Lincoln might have been foretold by signs and premonitions that were appearing out of the political horizon on that date. He maintains that there is no foundation for such a belief. He goes altogether on the way the situation appeared to him at the time of the occurrence.

Every Precaution Taken.

It is true, says he, that the perilous state of the union and the feelings of bitter enmity that were exhibited toward Lincoln made precaution most necessary. And he believes that every reasonable precaution was taken for the protection of Lincoln. At the same time it has been found necessary, says the veteran, to take the same precaution for the protection of our succeeding presidents and even then some of them do not escape the assassin's bullet.



COL. JOHN D. M'CLURE.

However, a feeling of gloom overspread the nation on the death of those later presidents. If, in addition to that, there is aded the fact that people were already in a state of uncertainty and insecurity, the sensations of this city and of all the cities of the north can in a measure be appreciated. He maintains that it would have been a terrible calamity if it had been expected and for the reason that it was a surprise in addition, it was stupendous.

The impression gained by Mr. McClure of Lincoln in the forties and fifties are a little intangible. He remembers of having formed with all others in the city the idea that when Lincoln came to town, that he was the biggest man of all. He, too, remembers having been in some [illegible] processions and that the reason for his remembrance of times so long ago was that he had the time of his life, it having been the occasion of addresses made by Lincoln and other republican oracles. The second vote he ever cast for president was for Lincoln. He had voted the preceding four years for Fremont, and in successive years had ample opportunity to investigate for himself the ground work and principles of what he stood for. By 1860 he had firmly made up his mind to cast his lot with Lincoln and if necessary to give up his life for the cause of the Union.

LINCOLN SPRUNG OLD ALMANAC ON JURY

HOW EMANCIPATOR SLIPPED ONE OVER IN MURDER TRIAL.

ARMSTRONG UP FOR MURDER

Witnesses Testified It Was Bright Moonlight But Attorney's Closing Address Won.

Alexander Montgomery, a prominent and well-known farmer residing near Greenview, is one of the few pioneers who remember Abe Lincoln in the early days before he had attained a national reputation. Mr. Montgomery was born near Greenview in 1833 and has spent all his life in that vicinity. In speaking of the days gone by Mr. Montgomery said:

"I knew Abe Lincoln when he was a surveyor and came into our part of the country surveying. I talked with him at various times, but at that time I did not dream that he was to become the great emancipator. I think that the shrewdest thing that Lincoln did and the thing that made him popular politically was his clever defense of Duff Armstrong, charged with the murder of John Metzger. The witnesses for the state swore that they saw Armstrong strike Metzger with a neckyoke by the light of the moon. Things looked bad for Armstrong until Mr. Lincoln, in his closing speech, produced an old almanac, showing that the moon was not shining at the time of the murder.

Story of the Brawl.

"It was in the month of August, 1857, when I was a young man 24 years old, and I rode on horseback from Greenview to the camp meeting held in Mason county, four miles northeast of the lower bridge. After the meeting I started home and had to pass a camp about three-quarters of a mile away from the meeting, where the boys had a barrel of whisky on tap. On nearing the camp I heard a row going on, so I rode up and stopped. There were fully forty men present and they were drinking and quarreling, but I didn't see them fighting. I remember that Walt Turner jumped up and cracked his heels together and yelled. 'I weigh 1360 pounds and I can lick any —— man in the country.' They all seemed to be feeling their oats. I saw Duff Armstrong and James Norris there and talked with them. I also talked with John Metzger, or 'Press' Metzger, as we called the murdered man, as I knew him well. He was drinking and rather talkative, but was not drunk. I didn't notice any sign of enmity between these three men, but a few minutes after I left they evidently quarreled and Metzger was killed. Metzger was not a bad man, nor was Norris, the other defendant with Armstrong.

Moon Was Shining.

"The camp was on a hillside and when I was there shortly before 10 o'clock I could see the moon peeping over the brow of the hill east of us. It was as bright and clear a night as I ever saw and I am just as positive about the moon shining as I ever was of anything in my life. In fact I waited for the moon to be well up before I started for home. I say that at 10 o'clock that night the moon is just about where the sun is at 10 o'clocq in the daytime.

The Trial.

"The trial was held in May of the next year at Beardstown, but I was not a witness. I knew all the participants and did not want to get mixed up in it, so I kept still. Lincoln cleared Armstrong by using an old almanac to show that the moon was not shining at 10 o'clock that night. It worked with the jury, but I know that the moon was there just the same, and that it was what we commonly called 'as bright as day.' Lincoln did not defend Norris, who was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Norris refused to testify in his own behalf, but he told me several times after his release from the penitentiary that he served time for another man's offense. The general sentiment about the country was that Armstrong did the killing."

The Hog Story.

"How about the story that Lincoln sewed up the eyes of a drove of hogs in order to drive them on a flat boat on the Sangamon river?" Mr. Montgomery was asqed.

"Well, that was very probable, as foolish as it may seem to the present generation. In those days the hogs were as thin as greyhounds and were not kept in lots but were allowed to range in the woods. When it came time to take them to market they ran like deer and it was hard work to drive them anywhere. I have heard Uncle Bob Bracken say that he had taken dogs to catch them and he would then sew up their eyes so they couldn't tell where they were going. Then they would drive them a mile or so to the river and load them on flat boats. So it is very probable that Lincoln did this very same thing. We never thought of hauling them in wagons. In fact it has been only a few years since anyone was smart enough to think of that."

HE KNEW LINCOLN EARLY IN FORTIES

R. J. ONSTOTT OF MASON CITY, GIVES INTERESTING REMINESCENCES.

REMEMBERS HIS ARRIVAL WELL

Corrects Some Stories and Tells of Valuable Relics of Early Days He Possesses.

One of the admirers of Abraham Lincoln is R. J. Onstott, of Mason City, who is now 80 years of age. He remembers the arrival of Lincoln in Illinois, the troubles the party had in making a landing, and corrects some of the stories that have been told about the great emancipator. In an article to the Bloomington Pantagraph he says.

Mr. Onstott's Story.

"I was born at New Salem, December 6, 1830, on the bank of the Sangamon river overlooking the mill pond and dam. When Abraham Lincoln on Offutt's flat boat, on its way to New Orleans, was caught on the dam as the river was falling very fast, my father with others went over to the boat and helped to unload and lighten it so it would float over, but in this they did not succeed.

"Father told my mother there was the funniest man on the boat he ever met and that he kept them all laughing while he worked, by the funny stories he told. They did not succeed in getting the boat over the dam and had to wait for rain to raise the river, which was in about three weeks. But the rain also partly filled the boat with water.

Still Owns Lincoln's Auger.

"Lincoln said he would bore a hole in the bottom of the boat and let it run out, as the water had fallen and the boat rested on the dam.

"Father's cooper shop was near this, and he got his auger, which my father, Henry Onstott, brought with him when he moved from Kentucky in 1824, to let the water run out. I have the auger in my possession now, and it has never been out of the family. It has always been known as the 'Lincoln auger.'

Located at New Salem.

"It was while waiting for the release of their boat they made a large acquaintance with the people of New Salem, and Offutt agreed to return and establish himself in business as a merchant after they had accomplished this trip and sold their produce, with Abraham Lincoln as his assistant or clerk. In the following July Offutt leased the Rutledge and Cameron mill and Lincoln attended to the sawing of the logs, did the grinding of wheat and corn and slept in the store.

Early Habits of Study.

"It was while doing this work that to read and study often coming to the shop to read by firelight from the big chimneys that coopers use in making barrels. Lincoln walked to Springfield, eighteen miles away, and bought an English reader; this book he let my brother, Isaac Onstott, have while attending Mintor Graham's school, on the hill south of Salem.

Lincoln and Anne Rutledge.

"Anne Rutledge also went to the school. She was a bright girl and was in the grammar class and used Kirkham's grammar afterwards. Lincoln used my brother's book to study at odd leisure hours. I had my brother's book in my store to review in 1855. It was a leather back, looked odd and on the fly or first leaf Lincoln had written his name in his well-known hand, 'Abraham Lincoln.' This book I returned to his home. I. N. Onstott was county clerk of Mason county at Havana. His health was very bad and he died in 1856. I waited on him and that is why I remember these things so distinctly.

Correct Story of the Grammar.

"Herndon's story is not correct about Lincoln walking eight miles to borrow the grammar. These things brother and I often talked about.

"In 1850, I lived and had my store in the front part of the room with the postoffice. Harry Graham, whom I knew came in and with him an older man about six feet in height and weighing about 200 pounds. Harry said, "Father, you stay here till I come back." Then I knew it was Mentor Graham, whom I had not seen for thirty years. I approached him, offered my hand, and said, 'How do you do.' He said, 'I do not know you, sir,' and I said, 'I know you, for you are the first man I went to school to. He said, 'who are you,' and I said, 'My name is Onstott,' 'Johnson or Thompson,' he said, 'for Isaac has long been dead'. I said, 'Johnson.' He then took my hand, and told me he was soon going to Dakota to grow up with the country, where he died.

"I then said to him, 'I want to ask you a question. Slicky Bill Green said he taught Lincoln grammar in New Salem.' He answered me: 'I do not know what he did, but I know I often heard him recite what he had been studying.' I said 'Yes, he used Isaac Onstott's old Kirkram grammar.'

"Yes, you are right, it was your brother's book."

So I was right and Bill Herndon was wrong.

Movement of the Rutledges.

When Lincoln came to New Salem, he boarded at Rowen Herndon's, till he moved into the country, then he boarded at a tavern kept by James Rutledge till November, 1833, when he sold the tavern to my father, Henry Onstott, who moved to Salem, 1829. Rutledge had previously sold his interest in the mill to Jacob Cole, and his grocery store to Benjamin and Lincoln. Rutledge moved to Concord, about six miles north of Salem, near his brother, William Rutledge, and did not live in Salem after that and seldom came there, as Petersburg which was betwen them, was growing so fast and people went there in 1834-5.

Death of Anne Rutledge.

"Anne Rutledge with her brother David went to Jacksonville to school when her health began to fail and she died in 1836 with consumption. Our family and the Rutledges were always very social, being church members together. About one week before Anne died, my father went to see them and Anne. I remember it very well. Others whom she had known went to see her, among them Abraham Lincoln but he did not go to her funeral; this I know to be a fact. Certainly he would if Herndon's story about their relations were such as he paints them. Much of this stilly stuff that is written is based on his statements, which could not be, when she and her parents did not live there, as Herndon says they did.

The same is true of Herndon's story about Lincoln wandering along the river bank by himself and that a watch was put on him for fear that he would kill himself. Certainly these that knew him best knew nothing about it, and they surely would if there was anything in it.

"I remember after we lived in Petersburg, when Lincoln was there attending circuit court he would come to the house for an hour's chat in the evening. On his first visit after he was married, my mather asked him to describe his wife to her. Among other things he said she was not very tall, and to illustrate he got up from his chair, held his arm out straight, and said his wife could just stand under it. The impression my mother got was that they loved each other very much, which I believe was true. Lincoln was first employed by Ezekiel Harrison at New Salem. George Warbiter and Peter Lookin bought the original plat, forty acres, of James Estep, who was the first settler. They did not make a success and then sold out to King & Taylor, who bought the other three-quarters and Lincoln resurveyed and platted all of it.

Has a Lincoln Plat.

"I have a plat of the town of Huron at Miller's Ferry, which was laid out when the fever for a canal from Beardstown on the Illinois river, then up the Sangamon river to Miller's Ferry to Petersburg and Salem, then to Springfield, was raging. But as the canal was not built, the whole thing fell through. This was in 1836. The plat was made with a pen by Abraham Lincoln, deputy surveyor for John Calhoun, surveyor of Sangamon county. George Miller owned the land and finally a lot of prominent men from Springfield with Miller had it platted, and their names are in the deed.

Other Lincoln Relics.

"I also have two iron hoops that came off the well bucket at Lincoln & Beny's grocery, for which father allowed Lincoln seventy-five cents for the four hoops and bail, after the bucket went to pieces, on his board. I have also the Chicago Weekly Tribune containing the full proceedings of the Chicago republican convention which nominated Lincoln for President; also one original presidential ticket that was voted in 1860. I also have a paper with complete union convention that nominated Lincoln for President in 1864. Lincoln was not nominated by a republican convention, but by the Union republican party and Douglas democrats as against McClellan, nominated by the democratic party. I have the auger with which Lincoln bored the hole in the flatboat with to let the water run out. I have the Lincoln and Douglas debates in 1858. I heard Douglas speak in Havana on Friday and Lincoln on the next day. Lincoln then called on my mother to pay her his respects, for she did not hear the speech."

LINCOLN STOPPED AT THE PEORIA HOUSE

When Lincoln visited Peoria in 1859, on his way to Metamora, where he was to attend the September session of court, he stopped at the old Peoria House. This building was very near to the old Parmley Hall, where a large number of the political meetings were held.

Lincoln was a lover of the game 66, which is one of the many playing card games. There were a number of skillful players in the city, and they were in the habit of engaging Lincoln for a short time every time he was in the city.

The following is the list of those who played: William Dodge, O. C. Parmley, Attorney Groves, J. M. First, William Davis, John Miner and James T. Wasson. All of these men were rather mature in years at that time with the exception of Watson, who, being an excellent 66 player, was admitted into the select number.

Lincoln was in the city at that time for two days. He helped to entertain and to be entertained by the "66" devotees.

It happened that a large part of the time was devoted to the exchanging of stories between the men. Of the stories that were told those receiving the most respectful attention were those of Lincoln on account of the fame of the man and his reputation as a story teller.

No effort was ever made by anyone to reproduce all of the anecdotes that he spun out, and if any such attempt had been made it must undoubtedly have met with failure. However, Mr. Wasson, who, being rather a young man at the time, noticed that after he had completed the telling of a story, he never even smiled, although all the men around him were convulsed with laughter.

"How is it, Mr. Lincoln," said Mr. Wasson, one evening, "that you never seem to enjoy the stories you are telling?"

"I have always heard that it is bad taste to laugh at your own foolishness," said Mr. Lincoln in his droll way.

Of the number that was just named, the only one surviving is Mr. Wasson, all the remainder having passed away several years ago.

Just as Good.

I wish that I knew how to make money.

I can't say that I am with you there.

Why?

I know something less strenuous.

What is it?

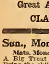
How to get next to the man who makes money.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
DIRECTION CHAMBERLIN, HARRINGTON & CO.
Friday, February 12
Direct from sensational success in Chicago, New York and Boston.
Henry B. Harris Presents
Robert Edeson
In His Greatest Success,
THE CALL OF THE NORTH
By George Broadhurst.
Seat Sale Opens Tuesday.
Prices:
$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
DIRECTION CHAMBERLIN, HARRINGTON & CO.
Saturday, Feb. 13
Matinee and Evening.
Donald Robertson
And His Company of Players
Direct from their home in the Chicago Art Institute will play
"A Curious Mishap"
at the Matinee and
A Blot in the Scutcheon
at the evening performance.
Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Night—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
Seat sale opens Wednesday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
DIRECTION CHAMBERLIN, HARRINGTON & CO.
Sunday, Feb. 14
O. E. WEE Presents
The New Four Act Drama,
The County Sheriff
A Story of the Far West.
A Big Scenic Production.
Comedy, Pathos and Sensation.
Prices: 10,20,30,50c
Seat Sale Opens Thursday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
DIRECTION CHAMBERLIN, HARRINGTON & CO.
MONDAY, FEB. 15
SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT (Inc.) OFFER
Now and Then a Boy.
Then and Now a Girl.
LULU GLASER
—IN—
MLLE. MIS[illegible]
The Musical Joy of the Hour with the entire original cast.
80 Laughs in 120 Minutes.
Miss Glaser presented M'lle Mischief for twenty weeks in New York and has just finished a long engagement at the Garrick in Chicago.
Prices: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.
Seat sale opens Friday.
Positively no free list.

Majestic
NOW PLAYING
Thurs., Friday and Sat.
Mats. Friday and Saturday.
JULES MURRY PRESENTS

NORMAN HACKETT
Great American Play
CLASSMATES
Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed.
Mats. Monday and Wednesday
A Big Treat for Old and Young. Bring the children.
"BE A KID AGAIN"
See Gus Edwards
SCHOOL DAYS
A Three-Act Musical Play for Kids and Grown-Ups. Direct from Broadway, New York.
HERMAN TIMBERG
As Izzy Levi with Janet Priest, Joe Keno and Agnes Lynn.
8 Dancing Devils and 20 Catchy Song Successes.

MAIN ST. THEATRE
WEEK STARTING MONDAY MAT.

PRICES	
Evenings 10c 20c 30c	W. H. Fields
	Emily Nice
	Terry & Elmer
	Lafayette, Lamont & Co.
Matinees Daily Any Seat 10c	Coe and Boyd
	Emmons, Emmerson & Emmons
Matinees 2:15	Sisters McConnell
Evenings 8:15	The Rialto Quartet
	The Kinodrome

ALL WORLD HONORS MEMORY OF LINCOLN

PEORIA IS ONLY A PIN POINT ON THE MAP TODAY.

PUBLIC OFFICES ARE CLOSED

With Flags Flying at Peak Point the Universe Knows But One Lincoln Was Produced.

In deepest affection, in reverence and in honor that makes it holy, the name of Lincoln is written on the hearts of the nation in letters of white fire.

Godlike in strength of purpose and achievement.

The hot-headed, warm-hearted, chivalrous south he saved from itself—the north whose mighty resources and armies were instruments in his hand—the flag he kept afloat, with all it typifies, no star lacking from its azure field.

He was a man!

Yet it is not the man honored today so much as the tremendous purpose, the unswerving will, the patriotism, the more than human courage and wisdom and self-sacrifice of this humble follower of the Man of Galilee—this uncouth man of might, born in a hovel of logs, whose life work was the salvation of millions, the cementing of a nation, the throttling of a vampire that sucked the nation's life-blood.

His deeds belittle kings and emperors—puppets on thrones, dolls stuffed with sawdust and arrayed in tinsel.

Flags in the sky from fighting top and merchant mast the world around wave "Lincoln."

No man sorrows for Lincoln or his tragic history. There is no room for sorrow. Glory guards his last long sleep. Not the glory of conquest, but the glory that reared a prouder and more enduring monument than ever was built of bronze or stone by hand of man.

As years multiply the true measure of Lincoln stands forth with clearer vision. God made but one Lincoln—then broke the mold.

Not alone in Peoria where he spoke and visited and practiced his profession before such burden as man never bore before him was laid upon his patient shoulders, is his memory honored on this, the centenary anniversary of his birth—Peoria is but a pin point on the map. From Hell Gate to the Golden Gate, the length and breadth of the union, does humble homage, and not the United States alone, but the world dips its flag, chants his praise and does him honor.

Glory and thanksgiving for Lincoln, but not sorrow. There is no room for sorrow in the splendor of a history that stands alone.

Peoria pays his memory tribute with flags at the peak. With banquets and in eulogy and in the stirring music to which the Grand Army of the Republic marched and won the blood-red badge. Business pauses. Courts cease their grind. The clink of gold is stilled and banks are closed. The city offices are unopened. The vast machinery of the government stands still and every hat is raised to this wilderness-born man whose hand and heart and brain led a people to the green fields and beside the still waters through such a hell of war and treason as the earth never saw before.

Levi at Bloomington.

In observance of the Lincoln centennial under the auspices of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, No. 190, in Bloomington last night, Rabbi Charles S. Levi of this city responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln."

He said Lincoln stood for the doctrines of democracy, liberty and justice for which the history of the Jews is so far famed. "The life of Lincoln was one which volumes have not exhausted—one which nations have honored, whose example was to be emulated," said the speaker. "Lincoln for truth and justice and in this we have a true insight into the exalted nature of the man of clay. Illinois today contains the remains of Lincoln and for this reason is the proudest of the forty-six states that celebrate today the centennial of his birth. He solved all problems according to rules of truth and justice. He was a humanitarian, politician, soldier and a prophet of God like unto Moses. The value of Lincoln to this nation cannot be estimated. He was the great American commoner. He loved his fellow man and hence would allow no injustice to be done him."

Has Lincoln Relic.

C. C. Miles is the proud possessor of a unique campaign button purchased by him in the summer of 1864, when A. Lincoln and A. Johnson were candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Mr. Miles appeared on 'change yesterday wearing the priceless button and was envied by many. In a heavy collar of brass is set a photograph of Lincoln on one side and Johnson on the other. The likeness of Lincoln is a remarkable one.

Public Offices Closed.

The banks, the offices in the city hall with the exception of the police and fire departments, all courts and all offices in the federal building are closed today in honor of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The post office was opened this morning and one delivery was made.

Some of the offices in the court house are open while others are closed. In honor of their great fellow barrister few attorneys will transact any business today and the majority of the large office buildings are closed.

No Quotations Today.

While nearly all the offices in the Chamber of Commerce building were open until noon today no quotations were published. All wires connecting Peoria with the markets of the outside world were inactive and no trading was indulged in. The same was not true of the local livestock market. Business flourished at the stock yards. Inactivity there means that the stock has to be fed and held over a day and adds considerable expense to the shipper and untold hardships to the commission men.

BROWN-WILLIAMS PRINTING CO., 201-203-205 S. WASHINGTON.

Among exponents of high are in the art preservative of arts, the Brown-Williams Printing company occupies a place all its own. There is something distinctive about the Brown-Williams product that is felt and appreciated even while anybody but a trained disciple of the late Benjamin Franklin would have difficulty in attempting to point out. Few people realize the taste and nicety of workmanship required in doing really good printing of uniform neatness, attractiveness and merit. It is this trained attention to the little things, coupled with perfect knowledge of the profession—art, would perhaps be a better word—that has won for the Brown-Williams printery a foremost place.

One of their latest specialties is a typewritten letter that only an expert machine operator can tell from the genuine. It is obvious that a personal typewritten letter receives more attention from the recipient than a printed circular, and when these typewritten letters can be produced as rapidly and cheaply as plain, ordinary circulars, there remains little to say. Brown-Williams Printing company has this branch of job work down to the finest kind of a point.

Invitations in the latest styles on ultra-fashionable stock, lettering and phraseology, programs for every occasion and the thousand and one necessities of business and social life in printing are always at their best.

FIFER & CO.

Fifer & Co. is one of the oldest firms on the Peoria Board of Trade. Organized years ago when the grain business was limited to only a few cars a day, the firm gradually built up a good grain business, but of late has gradually drifted into the live stock trade, but still a large amount of grain is handled.

Their offices at the stock yards are in keeping with the firm's progressiveness. The past year has been a very successful one. With the shippers no commission firm is more popular. Always courteous and obliging, and careful attention to business, has made for the firm a host of friends.

With Charles Fifer, son of the late Peter Fifer, and James Dunlea at its head, no commission house is better equipped to cope with the trade. Both men have a vast wealth of experience and are too well known to make comment necessary. The Fifers are relatives of ex-Governor Fifer of Bloomington.

ALMON D. THOMPSON.

As a contracting engineer Almon D. Thompson has made a success of the business. He is one of the prominent figures in Peoria and was for a term of years, during which time he has made a reputation second to none. Some of the most important contracts ever awarded by the city were considered and acted on during the time that he was city engineer, and be it said that every one of them was completed to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. He devoted his personal attention to every contract made, and the people who had to foot the bills secured a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.

He guarantees all work and takes everything in the line of walks, curbing and guttering, culverts, fire-proofing, reinforced concrete, concrete building blocks, street improvements of any and all kinds, sewers, no matter how extensive, waterworks, grading and excavating.

Some of the finest of the paved streets in Peoria are the result of his work, and other improvements testify to the high reputation he enjoys among the business men and tax payers. He has offices in room 101 of the Y. M. C. A. building.

PEORIA TOWEL AND APRON CO.

W. T. Iliff, Prop., 502 South Adams Street.

The problem of keeping clean is a trifle difficult in a city, especially in that part of a city devoted to business and manufacture. There is usually water enough, but other requirements are not always available and convenient. After a few hours at his desk or handling goods in a store or papers in an office, it is time to hunt the washbowl, and then if the toilet requisites—the fresh, clean towels, comb, brush, soap, etc., is not available the result is usual bad temper or sponging on your neighbors—either a very bad habit.

It is to meet this demand for toilet requisites that W. T. Iliff established the Peoria Towel and Apron Supply Co., 502 South Adams street. For a trifling cost clean towels are daily placed on your rack, a toilet case is furnished, furnished with comb, brush, etc. Then you are always sure of these conveniences being always ready, always clean and sweet.

The apron branch of the business covers the case of restaurants, saloons, barber shops, etc., where the employes are daily supplied with fresh white aprons, waistcoats or whatever their special needs demand.

And all this is done unobtrusively, accurately, regularly and cheaply—at less, in fact, than it would cost to have your own towels taken to a laundry and washed weekly—not counting the first cost of your towels.

O. GENTES & SON.

C. Gentes & Son, builders, repairers and sellers of fine carriages and wagons, with plant at 230-232 North Adams street, have been in the business in Peoria for many years. The firm is composed of Christian Gentes and his son, R. Robert Gentes, both of them masters of their trade.

Way back in 1865, the father opened his shop in this city and ever since he has catered to a steadily increasing trade. All kinds of repairing and painting is done and special orders are filled with pleasure by this firm. The finest buggies and wagons in the country are kept in stock for the customers of this firm.

Those who are contemplating the buying of a natty turnout would do well to call at the Gentes place of business, as the best on the market is obtainable there. If last year's carriage begins to show the wear it had it can be made just as good as new here, for the men who work at the Gentes place know how to fix up a job that it shows off to the best advantage. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every job as it has been guaranteed for the last 45 years by this firm.

They carry a full line of the famous Wm. N. Brockway of N. Y., line of vehicles and stock.

They also put on the best high-grade rubber tires while you wait.

KALKER & WERNER.

Walker & Werner, located at 213-215 Hamilton street, maintain the largest carriage building and repair shop in the city, and in central Illinois, giving steady employment to eighteen men, and often being called upon to hire many more during the busy parts of the season.

The firm is composed of John Walker and Joseph P. Werner both of them representative business men and citizens, men who have made a success of their business because they understand it and have catered to the best element in it.

Carriages, buggies, wagons and all kinds of light vehicles are made at the Walker & Werner establishment, and anything that goes on wheels from a toy cart to a big seven passenger touring car, is repaired there. The firm makes a specialty of auto repairing, and some of the best machines in the city are kept in shape by it.

When in need of repair all vehicles should be sent to the Walker & Werner shops which are the most conveniently located in the city, and they will be put back in first class shape as quickly as possible. Neatness and dispatch are two of the by-laws of this firm, and each job because of the good quality of the work done on it, brings others in need of the same kind of work.

THE L. H. LYFORD COMPANY.

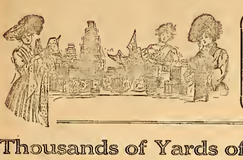
One of the best known wholesale grocery brokerage firms in Central Illinois is that of The L. H. Lyford Company, 319 South Washington street. The firm has been closely linked with the business interests of Peoria for three decades, and was originally known as the firm of Loucks & Lyford. The firm name was later changed to L. H. Lyford, and later to The L. H. Lyford Company.

They represent in the state of Illinois and Iowa packers, manufacturers and importers situated all over the continent. It would be folly to enumerate them here. They are the best in the trade and goodly portions of their products find their way through the hands of this energetic firm. Some time ago the firm established a branch house at Keokuk, Iowa, and the business there has prospered from the outset.

The present officers are Joseph Keevers, president; Otto Kries, secretary, and Frank Direley, treasurer. These gentlemen are well known to all Peorians, as substantial, energetic business men. The policy of the concern has been at all times to give a square deal to all, and they have prospered thereby.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!

A GREAT FEBRUARY
RIBBON SALE



At
Clarke & Co.

Thousands of Yards of All Silk
Ribbons to go at 10c and 18c a Yard

THIS SATURDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING Clarke & Co. will hold a grand bargain sale of Silk Ribbons—plain colors, plain black and all widths.

TABLE NO. 1—At 10c Yard—Ribbons in this lot worth 15c, 18c and up to 25c. Come and take your pick this Saturday and Saturday evening for just 10c yard.

TABLE NO. 2—At 18c Yard—Ribbons on this table worth up to 35c, all day Saturday and Saturday evening the sale price will be just 18c yard.

Come and Get a Ribbon Bargain!

Saturday WHITE SALE Last Day

Saturday the last day of our special February White Sale. You will find plenty of good bargains on sale this last day.

Laces	Fancy Linens	Lace Curtains	Bed Spreads
Embroideries	White Goods	Waists	Handkerchiefs
Table Linens	Muslins	Sheets	Muslin Underwear

See Special in Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 9c Each.

NOTION DEPARTMENT

De Meridoes Greaseless Cold Cream, 25c and 50c per jar. Come in and get sample box free.
Colgate's Dental Powder, 19c.
Air Float Talcum Powder, purest made, 15c.
Tie Fasteners, two for 5c.
Hat Fasteners, used in place of hat pins; once tried, always used; price, 25c pair.

Safety Pins, all sizes, 5c dozen.
Washable Dress Shields, best made, 18c to 30c pair.
Art Gum for cleaning, 10c package.
25c Hand Brushes, special at 15c.
Everything to be found in an up-to-date Notion Department is here, and at prices that are just right.

CLARKE & CO.
102-104 South Adams Street Near Main

Causes of Earthquakes.

New York Herald: A recent editorial writer, discussing the terrible disaster in Calabria, says solemnly that if we accept Prof. See's "explosion" theory of earthquakes we shall have to dismiss all those previously held. This is like saying that because a man has died of diphtheria we shall [illegible] obliged to deny the possibility that others may have succumbed to typhoid or tuberculosis.

Some minds appear to have difficulty in grasping the fact that the same final result may spring from any one of various causes. More than one disease may lead to death and more than one kind of shock to an earthquake. We are quite sure that a "quake" is always due to sudden release of energy at a definite point, or along a definite line, in the earth's crust; but it is quite conceivable that this may be due in one case to the snapping of a bent stratum of rock, in another to the slipping of one edge of a crack past the other, and in still another to an explosion caused by pent-up steam.

Evidence that one of these causes is responsible in a given case certainly does not bar the others out altogether. When an earthquake takes place in a volcanic region like that of Sicily and Calabria, it is natural to connect the two phenomena and to assume that the same gases that find an outlet through the volcanic vent have in some way caused the earthquake shock.

This, however, is not the only casual connection possible. It is conceivable also that the cracking of the crust that accompanies frequent shocks may simply open up the connection that makes a volcanic eruption possible, and thus the material may be quite innocent of causing the earthquake.

An educational session once a month, with a professional expert as instructor, will be held henceforth by Boston, Mass., coal hoisting engineers union 74.

Very Low Rates
to
Pacific Coast
DAILY DURING MARCH AND APRIL

$31.75 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego.
$30.35 to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver.

Similar rates to hundreds of intermediate points.
Through tourist sleepers via Denver to California, via Billings to Seattle. Have you ever used a tourist sleeper? They are thoroughly comfortable and have every convenience of the Palace sleeper at one-half the cost.

HOME-SEEKERS' ROUND TRIP RATES

to many points West, Northwest and Southwest, on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month. Good 25 days returning.

Burlington Route

Full information, free illustrated literature, through tickets and sleeper reservations. City Ticket Office 323 Main St., telephone 754.
L. PAGE, General Agent.
T. L. BIRKETT, City Passenger Agent.

PEORIA Fuel Co.
HARD AND SOFT COAL
513 and 1818 South Washington Street
Both Phones 287

Advertise in The Journal Want Ad. Columns and Get Results.

SUGAROTA
DAIRY
SWINE AND
HORSE FEEDS
The modern scientific feed.
Save money and energy by feeding this balanced ration —Sugarota.
Horace Clark & Sons
Agents
PEORIA, ILL.
Head of Walnut. Phone 35.

MISS
ANNA MILLER WOOD
Mezzo-Contralto
At Peoria Women's Club
Monday Evening, Feb. 15
Admission $1.00.
Seats reserved at Women's Club Saturday, February 13, and Monday, February 15.

Bakery, 531 Main Street, Peoria, Ill.
THE VERY BEST BREAD — Ilg. Trefzger's Special
Phones New 544 Old 1133
Look for This Label.
Beware of Imitations.

COURT WEEK WAS KIND OF A COUNTY FAIR

PETER BROWER OF PEKIN GAVE LINCOLN REMINISCENSES.

FIRST SIGHT OF EMANCIPATOR

Homely Young Giant of a Lawyer who Was Attired in Shabby Clothes Won the Bet.

A Lincoln story that is not worn threadbare by repetition is something of a novelty but this one has, so far as The Journal knows, never before appeared in print. It was told a member of The Journal staff by the late Peter A. Brower of Pekin who was an intimate friend of the martyred president, though differing from him in political belief.

Many of the older citizens in Peoria and Pekin will recall Mr. Brower. At one time he was a leading business man of Pekin, owning great warehouses on the river front and operating a line of steamboats before the railroads had been built. After the war he fell upon evil ways and died in poverty. His thin figure, bowed with the weakness of age, was a familiar figure upon the streets of Pekin up to some fifteen years ago, hobbling along with the aid of a staff. It was the good fortune of the cub reporter to show the old man some little acts of kindness that he repaid a hundred fold in the stories of an earlier day, he told.

One summer evening they sat on a log on the river bank and some reference was made to Lincoln. "I remember the first time I saw him," Mr. Brower said, and proceeded to tell his story. "It was at Springfield before the railroads came. Court week then was a kind of county fair. People came in wagons and brought their families and camped out. It was a great horse-trading time and a general clearing house for exchange of news and bartering. Naturally there were all manner of fakirs and skin games and sideshows. Springfield was always lively in those days—livlier than I have ever seen it since.

"One evening I was sauntering along having a case pending that took me there, and just in front of me was a homely young giant of a lawyer in shabby clothes, that people were just beginning to talk about. He was walking with a friend I didn't know and they were laughing and joking. They stopped at a tree where a man had a barrel on its side and was offering to bet $5 there wasn't a dog in Springfield could take out the badger it contained.

"Lincoln seemed to be interested, and after talking with the man, turned to his friend and asked him for the loan of $5. The friend wasn't especially enthusiastic but handed out the money. The man with the badger pulled out his wallet and covered the bet, which they asked me to hold—while the friend and the badger man both kept an eye on me.

"Lincoln started away after a dog and it wasn't long before he came back with a big, long-haired mongrel dragging at his heels by a rope. Pulling him up to the barrel Lincoln caught him by the forelegs and rammed him tail-end first into the barrel. The dog yelled as the badger got busy. You wouldn't have thought so much noise could be crowded into one place. Then the dog, searching his soul for sounds to tell how scared he was, started on a run with the badger hanging on to him tooth and nail. He took the badger out of the barrel all right and Lincoln and the crowd laughed until they cried.

"I was going to give Lincoln the money but the badger man raised an awful row and finally Lincoln said he had had $5 worth of fun anyhow and as the man had lost his badger in the bargain, to give him back his money, which I did. I came to know Lincoln well after that, but I'll never forget the incident.

LINCOLN FREED TEN MILLION SLAVES

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states, are, and henceforth shall be, free.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Fifty-six years ago today, a period well within the memory of many living men, Abraham Lincoln issued his most important order and set free over 3,000,000 slaves. The circumstances of the event are matters of history which every schoolboy knows. One hundred days prior to the first of the year, September 22, Lincoln had given formal notice that he would declare slaves free on and after January 1. And so his New Year's proclamation was not a startling document, for he had already given the world time to recover from his decision of September 22.

By this event slavery was forever abolished from the United States. In connection with this it is interesting to note the history of the abolition of slavery in the individual states in the north.

Vermont was the first state in the union to adopt a plan for gradual emancipation. This was done in 1777, before she had joined the union.

Massachusetts by her new constitution, adopted in 1780, had a clause which prohibited slavery. That year there were 4,000 slaves in Pennsylvania, and beginning with that year their gradual emancipation in that state was provided for by legislative enactment. Rhode Island and Connecticut followed the example of Pennsylvania and in 1799 New York state, which had 20,000 slaves, passed a gradual emancipation act.

The census of 1860 showed that there were no slaves in any of the states north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The history of slavery dates back many hundreds of years. History tells us that many of the wealthy Romans were surrounded by as many as 10,000 slaves. Their minimum price, fixed by law of Rome, was $80, but after great victories they could sometimes be bought for a few shillings on the field of battle. The value of a gardener was placed as high as $300, while a blacksmith was valued at $700, and a cook at $2,000. Actresses were still more in demand and frequently brought as high as $4,000, while the crowning object of physician, and these slaves sometimes brought as much as $11,000.

The British colonies emancipated 780,993 slaves in 1834, and Brazil in 1876 set free over a million and a half slaves, nearly 15 per cent of the entire population.

North and south today join hands, with hardly a single dissenting voice, in praise of this act of Lincoln's. There are many who believe that other means of freeing the slaves by a more gradual process would have worked better results. But today the south is prospering as she never did before, and whatever the cost, is glad that she is free from the uneconomic slavery system.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT EDINBURGH.

Memorials to Americans are not common in Europe, and so it is a welcome to a visitor walking along Waterloo Place in Edinburgh to come unexpectedly upon the old Calton burying ground and to see the well known figure of Abraham Lincoln surmounting a monument erected as a memorial to the Scotchman who fought and fell in our civil war. Wallace Bruce, late United States consul in Edinburgh, started the movement that resulted in the erection of this memorial. The town council granted it a site most worthy, for not only are the surroundings historic but they are also connected in particular with Scott and Burns. The old burying ground contains a memorial of the representatives of Bailie Nicol Jarvis, the unmarked grave of Willie Nicol, Burns' companion and fellow-lodger; the ashes of constable, the publisher of Scott's novels; of David Hume, and of Dr. Candlish's mother, one of the five "Belles of Mauchline."

The monument is fifteen feet in height, the base being constructed of polished red Aberdeen granite. At the front of the base is a freed slave looking upward with gratitude toward the life-sized figure of the great emancipator. This monument, the work of the well known artist and army veteran, George E. Bissett, was unveiled August 21, 1893. The entire hillside was thronged with the vast assemblage which included many prominent American and a guard of honor of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Miss Bruce, who drew aside the British and American flags that enveloped it, was attired in a flowing white costume and her hair encircled in a band of gold, representing Columbia.

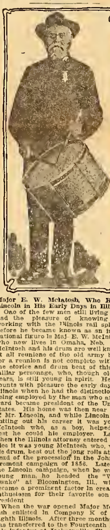
OLIVER WINDELL HOLMES' TRIBUTE.

O Thou of soul and sense and breath,
The ever-present Giver,
Unto Thy mighty angel, death,
All flesh thou dost deliver;
What most we cherish, we resign,
For life and death alike are Thine,
Who reignest Lord forever!

Our hearts lie buried in the dust,
With him, so true and tender,
The patriot's stay, the people's trust,
The shield of the offender;
Yet every murmuring voice is still,
As, bowing to Thy sovereign will,
Our best loved we surrender.

Dear Lord, with pitying eye behold
This martyr generation,
Which Thou, through trials manifold,
Art showing Thy salvation!
O let the blood by murder spilt
Wash out Thy stricken children's guilt
And sanctify our nation!

Be Thou Thy orphaned Israel's friend,
Forsake Thy people never,
In One our broken Many blend,
That none again may sever!
Hear us, O Father, while we raise
With trembling lips our songs of praise
And bless Thy name forever!



Major E. W. McIntosh, Who Knew Lincoln in His Early Days in Illinois.

One of the few men still living who had the pleasure of knowing and working with the Illinois rail splitter before he became known as an international figure is Maj. E. W. McIntosh, who now lives in Omaha, Neb. Mr. McIntosh and his drum are well known at all reunions of the old army boys, for a reunion is not complete without the stories and drum beat of this familiar personage, who, though old in years, is still young in spirit. He recounts with pleasure the early days in Illinois when he had the distinction of being employed by the man who afterward became president of the United States. His home was then near that of Mr. Lincoln, and while Lincoln was cutting out his career it was young McIntosh who, as a boy, helped as best he could his employer. Later, when the Illinois attorney entered politics it was young McIntosh who, with his drum, beat out the long rolls at the head of the procession in the John C. Fremont campaign of 1856. Later in the Lincoln campaign, when he was a young man, he headed the "Wide Awake" at Bloomington, Ill., which became a prominent factor in creating enthusiasm for their favorite son for president.

When the war opened Major McIntosh enlisted in Company K of the Eighth Illinois. After three months he was transferred to the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry at Jacksonville, Ill., and during the war he served four years and four months for his country. This included a protracted confinement in Andersonville prison, from which he narrowly escaped with his life. His courage and inability are shown by the fact that he worked up from the ranks to the distinction of major. He was honorably discharged in 1865 and now loves to recount his experiences in the war and his personal and intimate knowledge of the great president, whose one hundredth anniversary we celebrate this month.

"Such an Ugly Man."

I had the honored privilege of eating dinner with that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, away back there in Illinois in the summer of 1847, when a little prairie state girl of 10 years. To look back it figures a good many years, but in reality it seems but a short time since I gazed upon his giant form.

It was at Tremont, at that time the capital of Tazewell county, whither I had gone for a buggy ride with my father, William H. Holmes, who was at that time a lawyer of Pekin. A Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, parents of Theodore Morrison for many years rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church of Bloomington, kept a boarding house at which the lawyers stopped. Dinner being ready and waiting and Mrs. Morrison seeing that court had adjourned, sent me to call them to dinner. Mr. Lincoln seemed to be responsible for keeping the dinner waiting, as he appeared "to have the sidewalk." Father finally got started and took my hand and Mr. Lincoln reached for the other hand, but I drew it away from him and unknown at the time, refused to be led by the most wonderful man of all time. Going home in the evening, father asked me why I did not take Mr. Lincoln's hand and I replied that "I didn't want to take such a homely man's hand."

I have in my possession the discharge he personally signed on request of my father for the release from the army of my late husband, Benjamin Gray, formerly of Bloomington. JULIA HOLMES GRAY.

Nappanee, Ind.

E. C. THEILIG.

E. C. Theilig, the well known caterer, located at 211 South Madison street, is one of the best known and best liked caterers in the central part of Illinois. Mr. Theilig is prepared to attend to the wants of any party, large or small, in the best manner possible. He has only the best in his stock and that which he makes is only the best.

Those contemplating giving parties, receptions or dinners during the coming months would do well to consult Theilig, the caterer, for if he attends to their wants the guests are all sure to be pleased and the host's happiest moment comes when he realizes that everyone at his affair is happy and enjoying himself or herself.

Y. W. C. A. RECEIVES FLAG.

The Wilson Circle, auxiliary of the G. A. R., met yesterday afternoon at 2:30 at the Y. W. C. A. building for the purpose of presenting the flag donated by Mrs. J. B. Greenhut of New York City to the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. The meeting was attended by a large number of the ladies of both organizations. The flag was presented by Mrs. J. D. McClure in behalf of Mrs. Greenhut and at the close of her presentation speech the thanks of the Y. W. C. A. were expressed by cheering and enthusiasm of various sorts.

In the course of the meeting short addresses were made concerning the work the Circle is doing for raising funds to erect the G. A. R. Memorial Hall. Mrs. J. D. McClure of 201 McClure avenue and Mrs. F. A. Coleman, 508 Fifth avenue, will receive contributions that are to be given. These may come from any source.

The ladies of the Circle attended in a body this afternoon the funeral exercises of Comrade Isaac Crandell, who was an honorary member of the society.

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HISTORY FROM A STAR.

Brooklyn Eagle: It has remained for a priest of the Catholic church in America to settle for all time the mooted question of the age of the great pyramids of Egypt.

The priest is Rev. Father Guicheteau of the French Catholic church of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twenty-third street, Manhattan, and the figures at which he has arrived after most elaborate and intricate calculations show that the pyramids were built about 3,300years before the birth of Christ.

Father Guicheteau's computation is based on the position of the Polar Star. In one of the great pyramids is a long, narrow passageway, or tunnel, aiming upward at an angle that made it obvious the builders had in mind but one thing—astronomical observation. The one bright particular star that attracted the attention of the people of the earth at the time the pyramids were constructed was the Polar Star, which moves but one degree in every two centuries. It was doubtless to observe the Polar Star that the long inclined tunnel in the pyramid was made.

On this assumption Father Guicheteau commenced his calculation. He made some observations with his telescope and set to work figuring out the problem by trigonometry, a most arduous task, which meant long burnings of "the midnight oil." At the termination of his labors Father Guicheteau's figures showed 3324 B. C. To satisfy himself that no error had crept into his work, the priest-astronomer repeated all of his work twice, each time arriving at the same figures. Scientists generally have expressed the opinion that the date arrived at by Father Guicheteau represents the date of the building of the pyramid within a few years one way or the other.

Calculations with the same end in view have previously been made, but none of the figures obtained have heretofore been generally accepted as reliable. The majority of the calculations have, like Father Guicheteau's shown the year 3300 B. C., or thereabouts, almost without exception within 50 years of that date. Father Guicheteau's astronomical solution of the world problem, 3324 years before Christ's birth, seems therefore to be well-nigh indisputable.

The solving of the great problem of the pyramids is not Father Guicheteau's only astronomical accomplishment. With a telescope on the roof of the parish house of his church the cleric has brought to light several unknown variable stars and has added in other ways to the sum total of the world's knowledge of the firmament.

By means of eyepieces specially designed to deflect the half rays of the sun, Father Guicheteau has made some important studies of the sun and its wonderful corona. The astronomer-priest has made an especial study of the great luminary.

Sister Princesses Ideally Happy.

Princess Albert of Belgium is the happiest wife in the courts of Europe, it is asserted. With her husband and children she leads an ideal existence in the country, and as far as possible she escapes from the rigorous court routine. It is said by those who know her that when she comes to the throne with her husband there will be a quiet end to the lax methods that have prevailed at court under sportive old Leopold. The princess is a daughter of Duke Theodor of Bavaria, who, despite his royal birth, became one of the first oculists in the Old World. Her sister is married to Prince Rupert of Bavaria, and the happy home lives of the two young women are attributed largely to their unfailing tact and common sense and their love of outdoor sports. They are both expert horsewomen, they play clever tennis, and both are handy afield with shotgun and rifle. They are types of women in keeping with the popular idea of queens, and it is not strange they hold the undivided affections of their future subjects.

A Hundred Years Ago Today

In a lonely Kentucky cabin, one cold and wintry night, unto an humble pair, there came a child, to greatness born.

Amidst surroundings profoand and solitary he grew up to man's estate, and, in power of mind and strength of body, developed the full flower of his individuality.

In due time the world acclaimed him the greatest American since Washington, and the greatest and most heroic exponent of Human Liberty that has trod the earth for two thousand years.

In the days of his young manhood there was alarm and terror in the land, and frightful domination.

At twenty, on the Mississippi's lordly bosom, he toiled at the oar for bread. At twenty-four he was a pioneer chief and a captain in the Black Hawk war. At twenty-five he was a rising young legislator—at twenty-six he was an eloquent lawyer defending the cause of the weak and the oppressed. At thirty-seven he became a Congressman.

Then fame threw her mantle upon him—and step by step he rose to place and power, antil at last in the government of a vast republic and in the affections of all mankind he stood alone and absolute.

If ever there lived beneath the skies a Christian hero of sincere and profound piety, a true champion of the Lord of Hosts, it was ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

He spoke softly, he thought fearlessly, but like fire flamed his heart.

To the cause of the great Common People he gave limitless allegiance. and nothing made him more indignant than legislotive tyranny or usurpation of any kind. "He disliked sumptuary laws and would not prescribe by statute what other men should eat and drink."*

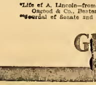
Upon a famous occasion he declared: "When the white man governs himself, that is self government, but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than self government—that is DESPOTISM."

Again, when fellow legislators attempted to impose Absolute Prohibition upon the young State of Illinois, he arose (Dec. 19th, 1840) "like Soul among the prophets" and tabled a motion which led to its defeat and final extinction by a sweeping vote of 75 to 8. **

*Life of A. Lincoln—from his birth to his inauguration as President of the United States. By Col. Ward Hill Lamon, Colonel U. S. A. Page 480. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1872.

**Journal of Senate and House of Representatives, State of Illinois, 1840.

GIPPS BREWING COMPANY



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Gasoline Engines

The engine that is built to be used. Twenty years' experience back of every engine. Write for prices. They will surprise and interest you.

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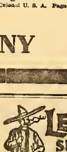


LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR

You Pay 10c. for Cigars Not so Good.

F. P. LEWIS Peoria, Ill

JUDSON STARR. ATTORNEY, 502 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Peoria. The city, beautiful; the people, O. K.

Abra(HAMLIN)coln

John F. King, whose story of Lincoln is told on another page of this issue, recalls one fact that other papers have not given attention to, and that is that this is a double centennial. It is not only Lincoln who should be honored, but Hamlin too, who ran with him in 1860 as the candidate for the vice-presidency.

Both were born in 1809 and this year marks the centennial anniversary of the two men.

During this campaign Mr. King was an active partisan in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. As he told The Journal he laid awake nights studying up transparencies to be carried in the parades that were held during the year.

The above is one of them. It will be noticed that while Lincoln and Hamlin were on the ticket, both born the same year, the name of Hamlin appears in the name of Abraham Lincoln in consecutive letters.

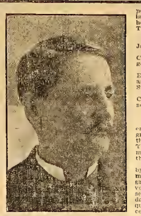
This fact made an interesting feature in the Peoria campaign and one of the transparencies that was carried had the last syllable of Abraham and the first of Lincoln printed in red, making H-a-m-l-i-n, while the balance was in black, giving the names of the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency in full A-b-r-a-h-a-m-L-i-n-c-o-l-n.

Mr. King recalls with pleasure the work he done in behalf of Lincoln, the great Emancipator.

Creve Coeur Club and Its Big Banquet Tonight

Jacob Wachenheimer

Harry M. Powell



George F. Henthorn

Charles Cutter

Probably not a single institution in the city of Peoria has accomplished greater good for the city than the Creve Coeur club. It was conceived for the purpose of making the city stronger in every way.

It is so called because of the fact that LaSalle in the year of 1680 erected a fort near the present site of Peoria and called it by the same name.

It was organized on April 15, 1894, and the following named gentlemen were those who conceived the idea: Theodore Kuhl, Ellwood A. Cole, Joseph E. Callender, Frank B. Newell, Horace Clark, Frank H. Gift, H. G. Rouse, Charles E. Warren and Charles E. Wheelock.

Its object is two-fold. In the first place it aims to promote the business interests of the city of Peoria, and secondly to provide social enjoyment for the members of the club. In both these particulars the Creve Coeur club has more than carried out the object for which it was aimed.

The management of the club is vested in a board of nine directors, and these are elected annually.

There are three classes of membership in the Creve Coeur club. First, three are those who are residents of the city. This class of members are eligible to hold office as members of the board of nine and are privileged to take part in all the meetings and the votes of various kinds that are taken. Secondly there are those who live outside of Peoria, but none more than five miles out. Such members may enjoy all of the social privileges of the club, but are not eligible to vote or to hold office.

There is a third class among the members, and is called the honorary class. Such members are those who live outside of Peoria county altogether, as a rule, and are at the club only in case of visits that are casually made in the city. They are not eligible to partake in the business proceedings of the club.

The annual meeting and election of officers and directors is held the second Tuesday in April. The first officers of the club were elected in April, 1894. Ever since the organization of the club it has been the custom to have the election on that date.

First Officers.

The first officers elected were as follows:

President—Theodore Kuhl.
Vice President—Charles R. Warner.
Secretary—Frederick F. Blossom.

In 1904 a beautiful new $135,000 home was built. The suggestions were planned and carried out by a committee of which Frank C. White was the president. In this building there is contained everything which a man who is looking for comfort and quiet can desire. The management is above reproach, the culinary service and everything connected with that department is of a type that will not give room for the least ground for criticism and the methods of entertainment are of a kind as to draw men to the folds of the institution with unerring accuracy.

In the large and spacious rooms on the first floor there are billiard tables enough to afford entertainment of that character to a very large number of gentlemen. The large dining room on the second floor is a drawing card for a very large number of men at luncheon and the dinners in the evening have become so popular, not only in Peoria, but also in surrounding cities that they will doubtless be historical as things in this age that were good to eat.

Perhaps there is not a club in the state of Illinois outside of Chicago that pays a greater amount of attention to the social and business end of the organization than the Creve Coeur in this city.

While it is true in all instances that comparisons are odious, a comparison of the Creve Couer with the club at Davenport gives an excellent example of the truth of this.

Over in Davenport the furnishings and the attractiveness of the club are good, yet the noon hour finds scarcely thirty taking luncheon. Daily in the Creve Couer there are from 200 to 400 men seeking food at this rendezvous.

It is difficult to state just what class of men take especial delight in the entertainment afforded there. Strictly speaking it might be stated with some truth that the professional and the railroad man are more generous about spending their time there than any other.

However, such a statement must be made with certain modifications. The wholesale and retail merchants from all parts of the cities flock there in crowds daily and nightly.

What is equivalent to an elaborate banquet is served every day at noon and every evening and the joyousness of the occasion is always noticeable.

Many Spreads.

There have been a great many spreads served there during the past year that went under the name banquet. In 1908, 179 banquets were given and at each of these feasts there were anywhere from 20 to 500 men who attended. At many of these banquet men of the highest rank in the nation were present and delivered addresses.

Ever since the organization of the Creve club there has each year been an appreciable gain in the membership. Last year the total number of members was above 850. During the years of 1908, 82 new bona fide members were taken into the association and only about 35 dropped out on account of having moved away or on account of death. The total membership today is above 900.

Not an unimportant detail of the growth of the business of the club was that noticeable during the month of December just past. In that month 88 banquets were given and the business in all the other departments of the institution grew with such amazing rapidity that according to the statement of Manager Prochazka the amount of gross receipts and profits were nearly double what they had ever been before in the same length of time. This statement, he states, applies to all departments of the club service. The departments of the Creve Coeur club are billiards, bowling, the cafe, the buffet and the barber shop.

While the barber shop is owned and controlled by the club the man in charge is not a club member and it is considered a feature outside of the organization.

Although the proprietor limits his patrons exclusively to club members, the profits from that branch revert to the owner of the shop himself and all interest in the shop is without the field of the club.

May Build Annex.

On account of the constantly increasing membership and the growing business of this resort, plans are assuming shape among the directors to have a new annex attached to the northeast side of the present main building. If this is done the complete arrangement will be effected at the annual meeting of directors, which will be held next June. Manager Prochazka has advised the necessity of such an adjunct and all of the directors are of the opinion that it will be a matter of a very short time when the members of this big society must look for more commodious quarters.

The need of such an improvement, according to statements coming from the officers, is most apparent at the noon hour. Then it is that merchants, doctors, lawyers and men from every field of activity in the city flock together to the scene of pleasure at the Creve Coeur and mingle there anywhere from one to three hours. At such times the cafe, the billiard room, the lounging room, in fact, every convenient resting place in the building is packed and jammed with men. They come from five miles down Adams street toward the south and from the north they come from the remotest parts of the city. All members from the Kingman Plow company, which is three miles north of Main street, ride the entire distance every day that they may have luncheon at the club.

Such persistent and obvious patronage makes the demand most urgent that there be steps taken to secure accommodations that will meet all emergencies.

In view of the cost of the main building it is thought that the club will be placed to an additional expense of $50,000 or $75,000.

The annex will be about one-third the size of the main building and will present a few new features, but in the main will serve the purpose of making additional room for carrying out the plans of the club as they are now.

Annual Banquet.

Preparations for the holding of the present banquet have been in course of progress for a long time past. The members of the program committee, after considerable effort, arranged to have some of the most noted speakers in national life to take part in the addresses that are to be delivered. The following is a full list of the speakers for tonight:

Hon. Curtis Guild Jr., governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Charles E. Magoon, former governor of Cuba; Baron Kogoro Takahira, ambassador from Japan. Jacob Wachenheimer, president of the club, will act as toastmaster.

Last year about 600 were in attendance at the banquet. Arrangements have been perfected for the entertainment of at least 200 more for the banquet to be given tonight.

A new feature has been introduced as to the date of holding the banquet. Heretofore it has been the custom of the organization to hold a special Washington's birthday banquet. The holding of this has always been the special feature in the way of entertainment for the year. The reason for the change of date was that as this is the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Lincoln it was thoroughly the fitting thing to do to change the date of the affair for this one special occasion. It is not planned that the change shall be a permanent one, and hereafter the Creve Coeur banquets will in all probability be held either on the evening of the 21st or the 22d, as has always before been the case.

The invitations gotten out for the affair are unique and attractive. They are printed on the most expensive vellum, and are beautifully engraved. At the head the monogram of the club is lettered in gold type of the German script. The size of the invitations is of the usual and conventional large octave character and there is contained within the list of the out-of-town speakers and the name of the president of the club, who acts as toastmaster.

The officers and directors of the club for the past year were as follows: President, Jacob Wachenheimer, vice-president, William A. Taylor; secretary, George F. Henthorne; treasurer, Charles C. Cutter. House Committee—Chairman, Charles H May; Joseph A. Well and George J. Jobst. Entertainment Committee—Warren Kinsey, George F. Henthorne, George A. Smith. Membership Committee—Chairman, George J. Jobst; George A. Smith and Warren Kinsey. Finance Committee—Chairman, Joseph A. Well, William H. Taylor, Charles C. Cutter.

The program for the Creve Coeur club to be given tonight varies from what was the custom in former years, in that there will be three speakers instead of four, as has generally been the rule. The advantage of this plan it is hoped will be that the length of time to be devoted to speechmaking will be materially shortened. Formerly this part of the evening's program has lengthened until after midnight.

The banquet will be preceded by an invocation by the Rev. G. B. Carpenter, pastor of the First Universalist church. President Jacob Wachenheimer will officiate as toastmaster. The program will be as follows:

Invocation, Rev. B. G. Carpenter.

Remarks by toastmaster, President Jacob Wachenheimer.

Address, "Abraham Lincoln," Hon. Chas. E. Magoon of Nebraska, former governor of Cuba.

Address, "America in the Far East," Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Address, "Liberty and Union," Hon. Curtis Guild, governor of Massachusetts.

CREVE COEUR CLUB.

TYNG, HALL & COMPANY.

Of the grain firms of Peoria none enjoys a broader acquaintance among grain men throughout the country than the firm of Tyng, Hall & Co. Their offices in the Chamber of Commerce building bear every evidence of thrift and progressiveness.

Organized nearly three decades ago by men thoroughly schooled in all matters pertaining to the handling of grain, the firm has prospered from the very start. Each succeeding year has seen an increase in business until today a good receiving business and quite shipping business is handled successfully.

Both Mr. Tyng and Mr Hall take a prominent part in administering the affairs of the Board of Trade. They have always guarded the board's interests and been identified with every movement to further the importance of Peoria as a grain center. The firm is in a flourishing condition and a popular one with the trade.

A. G. Tyng has spent his entire life in the grain trade. He is a Peorian all the way through and proud of it. What he may say on all subjects carries with it untold weight to people who know him. A member of the National Grain Dealers' association he has been repeatedly honored with high offices and has always been a power in its councils. At the last convention at St. Louis he was re-elected vice-president which office he now holds.

D. D. Hall is too well known to the citizens of Peoria to need any introduction. He came to Peoria from Chatsworth when a young man, and in the years he has spent here has amassed a host of friends.

PEORIA COAL DRILL WORKS.

3114 South Adams.

The name of Johnson is linked in Peoria and throughout the coal belt of Illinois with coal mining machinery, for in the more than quarter of a century the Peoria Coal Drill Works have been in active operation the fame of its mining machinery has been firmly and permanently established.

The hand drill which has been perfected and improved year after year has reached a state of perfection that makes it the most effective in this line of work. Not only does it perform its work with less labor on the part of the miner, but it does it with a swift accuracy that excels any other drill, while in wearing quality and simplicity it fills every requirement.

J. T. Johnson, Jr., is its president, Joseph T. Johnson is vice president, and Fred T. Johnson is secretary-treasurer and also sales manager. The works are located at 3114 South Adams street, where visitors are very welcome at any time, and particularly those who understand practical mining.

CENTRAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

The Central Detective Agency, with offices in the Mayer building, has long been recognized as one of the foremost of such organizations in the country. Its work is of the best and no secrets are ever divulged after the job is completed. The Central Detective Agency has benefited many patrons, who have learned to appreciate its services because of the results acquired.

Sherman A. Hunt, the manager of this agency, has had years of experience in his line. For eight years he was deputy sheriff of Peoria county, and during those eight years he had active participation in the largest criminal and civil actions in this county. He set up a standard for efficiency seldom equaled and his results as a deputy only helped to assist him in his work when he founded the Central Detective Agency.

Evidence is hunted, records of people produced and in short all kinds of detective work is attended to by this agency, which is one of the few in cities of Peoria's size that is able to stand on its merit and on its record of past achievement.

CENTRAL CITY BUGGY TOP CO.

The Central City Buggy Top Co., located at 111 North Washington street, is managed by H. Bickel, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state, having a business which extends from one end of Illinois to the other. With the exception of the local trade the business of this firm is handled entirely through the jobbers, nearly every large jobbing house in the state carrying its line of goods and being actively engaged in putting them on the market.

There are never less than six men employed making buggy tops and all kinds of carriage trimmings and the quality of the work they turn out speaks for itself. Some of the finest turnouts in the country are trimmed by this firm, every piece of whose work shows quality all through it.

The buggy top and carriage trimming business is one that does not come before the public very prominently by reason of the fact that the average carriage rider never thinks to look over his rig to see where the different parts were made, and therefore if he liked it or if he disapproved of it he would be unable to express either commendation or disgust.

The Central City Buggy Top Co.'s work is the kind, however, that never excites anything but pleasurable comment, and it is because of this that its business has grown so steadily in the eleven years that it has been located in Peoria.

HENRY E. HOEFER.

Among the conscientious, careful attentive business men of Peoria may be mentioned Henry E. Hoefer, 418 South Adams street. He has been identified with the city's material interests for years, and during these years has been called on to minister to the sad and afflicted, for he is the proprietor of one of the important undertaking establishments of the city.

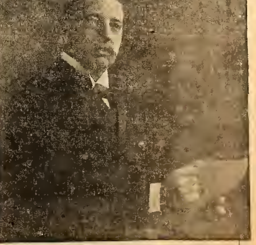
During his career here Mr. Hoefer has done as much as any one to lighten the burden of the family, when the Death Angel, which in time must come to all, appears.

He has made a thorough study of the undertaking business in all its details, and his facilities are of the greatest. This is shown by an inspection of his carefully arranged establishment on South Adams street, where he has been so considerate of the feelings of those saddened by the pangs of death that he has established a special chapel where services can be conducted for those who have no facilities at home. Kindly and conscientiously he goes about his mission among the saddened.

Mr. Hoefer has for twenty-three years been engaged in business in Peoria.

Gov. Charles Magoon, Formerly of Cuba

Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador



Governor Curtis Guild